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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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...n Spirit As ...ersistent As Ever

...refer Extinction To ...nconditional Surrender

(From D. Karaka "Chronicle" War Correspondent).
S. H. A. E. F., March 31.

Any moment now, Ruhr will be tightly sealed and isolated from the rest of Rich. It will not only be a Nazi graveyard but also a tomwherein will lie buried the last hope of Nazis to stem the Allied advance.

Already it is ported that General Hodgestanks have reached and pd Paderborn which is at right...d top corner of Ruhr "box": ...ile security silence over Ger...Montgomery's sector is not yet ...fted it is revealed that his ...fs are moving eastwards also. ...s elementary to deduce therefrom that Gen. Montgomery will ...t Gen. Hodges' somewhere soon ...When that happens, Ruhr ...automatically be tightly sealed.

With the closin...on Ruhr the rest of Ger...Montgomery's forces and forces ...f American First and Third ...es can sweep all over the rest ...f Germany without any fear ...enemy being strengthened in material resources. It is possible that German troops encircled within Ruhr will try to fight their way out either at one point or in a smaller perimetre but it would only be courting suicide to attempt to escape from Ruhr. To prepare a link-up of Gen. Montgomery's forces with those of Gen. Hodges' First Army, Allied Bombers were already softening the area between Munster and Paderborn. Germans have been fighting hard between the Lippe Canal and north Ruhr. Nazi troops there—paratroops and panzers—though considerably shaken are still quality troops. But against the strong armour which

(Continued on page 5)

GANDHI ON BREAKDOWN OF HIS TLKS WITH JINNAH

League Chief Insisted On "Complete Partition First": Plies To Sapru Questionnaire

NEW DELHI, Ma 31 (A. P. I.): A part of materian which the Conciliation Commit has based its discussions was relel to the press to-day.

It includes memoda which the Committe has recei from various organisations and ...iduals.

The Chairman of ... Committee, Sir Tej Bahadur ...pru, sent to Gandhiji, Committee questionnaire for reply, but the ...r wrote back saying, he would pr to reply to any specific questionthat may be put to him with re...nce to his talks with Mr. Jinn...

Accordingly the ...airman sent him set questions wh sought clarification on the subt and questions and answers ...included in a pamphlet released ...day.

The following are ...me of the questions put to Gan...ji and replies received from him. ...UESTION: In his letter of Septemb...7 Mr. Jinnah says the word Pakis...has now become synonymous wi... Lahore Resolution. Did you ask...n whether in accordance with the ...hore Resolution or the All-India ...uslim League's the scheme of cons...tion in accordance with the basi... principles providing for assumption ...nally by respective regions of all ...wers such as Defence External Af...s Communications customs and ...h other matters as may be nece...y had been prepared? Was your ...ention drawn to any such scheme ... Mr. Jinnah?

ANSWER: No. Qa... Azam's position unfortunately was that while he could come as far as ...eing me and trying to convince me ...l his position the President of the ...eague could not discuss details ...me mere individual. But so ...ar I could gather from our conv...rsation he had not prepared ...e two ...s both of which I ...read but ner of which could ...elp me to unt...and Qaid-e-Azam's exact positi...me thing he insisted upon was thi... I first accepted Pakistan ...of hinception, he could then discuss ...ol things with me even though I ...out an individual.

NO AGREEMENT "TWO NATION" THE...

Asked if it was t...at the real breakdown betwee...n and Mr. Jinnah came about ...e question of Central authority ...Government, Mahatma Gandhi repl...It can be said that the breakdown took place because we could ...ome to agreement on the Two-Nation theory of Qaid-e-Azam. As ...r correspondence will show, I wanted avoid a Central Government. I ...gested an authority acceptable ...oth the parties, but he would ...insist ...t on complete partition as betwee...o nations and then an agreement ...ween them as on Foreign Affairs. ...He would not agree to anything ...ultaneous.

Mahatma Gandhi's attention was drawn to a passage ...his letter to Mr. Jinnah dated ...ember 28, 1944 in which he said:—"...t if it means utterly independent sovereignty so that there is to be ...thing in common between the t...I hold it is an impossible position. That means war to the ...fe" and was asked what he mean... "war to the knife."

"WAR TO THE KNIFE"

Mahatma Gandhi ...plied: War to the knife is a simp...English idiom. I have never known used in the literal sense. It sim...means a determined quarrel be...en parties. I hold that if there is...thing in common ...between the ...or nothing which does not come in conflict with each other's culture, there can be no friendly mutual agreement.

"To another question Mahatma Gandhi replied: "Although I could not agree to the Two-Nation theory, I agreed on the basis of members of a family desiring severance of the family tie in matters of conflict but not in all matters so as to become enemies one of the other as if there was nothing common between the two except enmity.

Gandhiji Gives 'Darshan'

Prayer Meeting At Birla House

Mahatma Gandhi was present at an informal meeting of the Executive Committee and some members of the Kasturba National Memorial Board on Sunday afternoon the second day of his stay in Bombay.

The Executive Committee discussed, it is understood, the budget for the office of the Central Committee of the Fund for the next ten months. There will be another informal meeting of the Committee on Monday (to-day).

A large crowd attended the prayer in the evening. A number of the people could not be accommodated in the lawn where the prayer was held, so that they had to squat along the road to the main building in the Birla House compound. Before prayer, Gandhiji came to the verandah and gave "darshan" to the crowd outside the prayer ground.

Dr. P. C. Ghosh, a member of the Congress Working Committee arrived in Bombay on Sunday.

Jawahar & Narendra Deo For Izatnagar Jail

BAREILLY, March 31 (A.P.I.)—Pandit Jawahar-al Nehru, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant and Acharya Narendra Deo were brought to Bareilly this evening.

They were detrained at a roadside station about 18 miles from Bareilly at 3-30 p.m. Mr. M. H. B. Nethersole, Commissioner, Bareilly Division, and Mr. Bolan, Superintendent of Police, Bareilly, escorted them to the central prison Izatnagar, Pandit Pant, it is understood, will be released tomorrow morning.

The leaders were greeted at every station, particularly at Shahjahanpur where a large crowd had gathered.

Pandit Pant To Be Taken To Delhi

BAREILLY, April 1, (A. P. I.): Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, ex-Premier of U. P. who was released yesterday, left for Nainital by car this morning to see the members of his family. Pandit Pant is expected to return to Bareilly this evening. Meanwhile, arrangements are being made to take him to Delhi at the earliest for an operation for hernia at Dr. Joshi's clinic.

INDIAN WOMEN DOCTORS ON ITALIAN FRONT

ROME, April 1 (Reuter): For the first time in the history of the Indian army Indian women doctors are to serve on the Italian front.

Declare India Free By Royal Proclamation

Sapru Committee's Cable To Wavell

SUGGESTIONS FOR ENDING POLITICAL DEADLOCK

All-Party National Government To Replace Present Executive Council

A royal proclamation declaring India an independent state,
Release of all political prisoners and detenus,
The withdrawal of Section 93 and re-establishment of popular ministries,
The immediate establishment of an all-party National Government at the Centre.

Are some of the proposals made by the Sapru Committee for resolving the deadlock, in a cable sent to Lord Wavell.

NEW DELHI April 1 (A.P.I.)

Proposals for the formation of National Government at the centre and the restoration of autonomy in all the provinces are made in a resolution of the Conciliation Committee which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has cabled to Lord Wavell in London.

The cable says:—

The Conciliation Committee now in session here desires me, as its Chairman to communicate to you the following resolution which it has adopted unanimously:

DECLARE INDIA INDEPENDENT STATE

"In view of the internal situation particularly relating to the economic life of the people and in view of the rapid pace at which international events are marching, and in view of the necessity of India being represented in her own right and by her own representatives at all international conferences and peace conferences, if any, this committee strongly recommends that the following steps be taken at once:

(1) All political prisoners and detenus be released immediately, (2) India should, by a royal proclamation, be declared an independent state and treated as a dominion equal and in no way inferior to any other dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations, even though, pending the framing and coming into force of a new constitution, the Government of India may have to be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the Act of 1935 subject to minimum necessary modifications;

POPULAR MINISTRIES IN PROVINCES

(3) (a) The proclamations issued in several provinces under section 93 of the Act should be withdrawn forthwith and the legislatures allowed to resume their normal activities; (b) Popular Ministries should be re-established in those provinces and allowed to function under the provisions of the Act; (c) In the formation of such Ministries the Prime Minister representing the largest single party in the legislature should be required as far as possible to include in the Ministry persons commanding the confidence of other parties in the legislature.

(4) In addition to the restoration of autonomy in all the provinces of British India a National Government should replace the present Executive Council at the centre.

For this purpose the committee would recommend for consideration the following two alternatives:

FIRST ALTERNATIVE

(a) Section five of the Government of India Act, 1935 should be so amended as to provide for the issue of a proclamation by His Majesty bringing into being forthwith a federation of India without insisting on the entry of Indian States as a condition precedent as provided in sub-section (2) of the said section, Indian States being at liberty to accede to the federation in accordance with the terms of section 6 of the Act.

(b) Part 11 of the Government of India Act, 1935 with the proposed amendments should be brought into force and steps taken immediately to hold elections to the two houses of the federation legislature and to appoint a Council of Ministers in accordance with the provisions contained in that part.

Provided, however, that in the formation of such a ministry, the Prime Minister representing the largest single party in the legislature shall as far as possible, include in the ministry persons commanding the confidence of other important parties in the Legislature.

SECOND ALTERNATIVE

Schedule IX of the Act may be continued in force but should be so amended as to provide for altering the constitution and functioning of the Governor-General-in-Council for the following lines:

(A) Except for the Commander-in-Chief who may continue to be ex-officio member of the Executive Council in charge of war operations and matters ancillary thereto the entire Executive Council should consist of Indians commanding the confidence of the parties in the Central Legislature; the provision in sub-section (3) of section 36 which requires that three at least of the members should be persons who have been in the service of the Crown in India for a period of at least ten years being repealed.

(B) No officials belonging to the permanent services shall be nominated to either House of the Central Legislature. The nominated block in each of the two houses shall consist entirely of non-officials nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council.

(C) In the 9th schedule of the Act the provisions excluding from the control of the Legislature expenditure under heads Ecclesiastical, External affairs, Defence, Tribal areas and other items incurred by the Governor-General in his discretion shall be repealed.

(D) The Political Adviser to the Crown Representative should be an Indian with the rank and status of an Executive Councillor though he may not be a member of the Executive Council.

(E) The decision as to when the general elections to the Central and Provincial Legislatures should take place should be left to the National Government at the centre and the popular governments in the provinces.

2. The Committee greatly appreciates your initiative in proceeding to London for the purpose, as it believes, of ending the present political deadlock in the country and trusts that the suggestions that it is now making will be of assistance to you and His Majesty's Government in solving the problem that faces you. The Committee is continuing its work.

Work To Be Finished By April 7

"This represents the first part of our work which we have been able to conclude", said Sir Tej Bahadur to press representatives to whom copies of the cable were handed. "The resolution", he added, "will indicate to you what our recommendations are with regard to the interim period. As regards other matters, we are considering them from day to day. We are likely to finish our work on April 7 and then the report will be prepared. It is difficult to give the precise date on which the report will be issued but we shall try to finish it as soon as possible."

Asked whether he intended to appeal to the Congress to resume office, Sir Tej Bahadur replied, "I do presume that the Congress is alive to the dangers of the situation and will rise equal to the occasion."

STOP PRESS

AMERICANS 43 MILES FROM NUREMBURG

LONDON, April 1 (U.P.A.): Radio Luxembourg reported to-night that American forces were only 43 miles from Nuremburg.

Two Steel Arms Close In Around Ruhr

Allies More Than 100 Miles Inside Germany

LONDON, April 1 (Reuter): The whole central sector of the Western Front has collapsed. Avalanches of Allied tanks and mechanized troops pouring through steadily widening gaps of the Western Front are to-day reported to have reached points more than 100 miles inside Germany.

While American and British forces are racing in the wake of fleeing German armies inside Germany, Reuter's Special Correspondent at Twenty-first Army Group Hq. reported that the Germans continued their great flight from Holland in an effort to break out towards North-West Germany before their escape route is cut.

It is officially stated that the launching of V-1 and V-2 bombs from the Dutch "rocket coast" to-day showed a marked decrease.

The German News Agency reported to-night that Allied forces are driving east on both sides of Nuenster, a big communications centre on way to Hanover and Berlin. The right wing of Kesselring's front has fallen apart and panic in German columns indicates further break-down in German morale and discipline on roads.

New York reports said that American spearheads had bypassed Wuerzburg and reached points 44 miles from Nurenberg.

Other spearheads of the United States Ninth Army were reported to have made contact with troops of the American First Army thus closing the two steel arms around the whole industrial district of the Ruhr.

Reuter's correspondent adds that crack guards of the Sixth Armoured brigade in spearhead of the great British breakthrough into the heart of Germany has received orders to "advance to the limit of your endurance".

On the British Second Army's flank, the First Canadian forces are getting into position for advances which may carry them through the Netherlands and complete the liberation of northern Holland.

Meanwhile, the Germans are pulling out from their Rhine positions between Duisburg and Bonn presumably under threat from the rear.

Allies Occupy One-Third Of Germany

LONDON, April 1, (U. P. A.)—Allied forces streaming deeper into the Reich now have occupied more than one-third of Germany, Radio Luxembourg announced tonight.

GERMAN FRONT IN HUNGARY COLLAPSES

MOSCOW, April 1 (Reuter): While German armies in the west are completely disintegrating, their front in Hungary is also collapsing before the powerful onslaught of the Russian armies driving for Vienna.

German resistance has now finished except for a few patchily held areas and the battle for Austria is beginning in conditions which suggest that the Germans are in far worse plight than generally imagined.

Along a 300-mile front from Bratislva to the Hungarian-Yugoslavia border, Marshals Tolbukhin and Malinovsky are launching spearheads towards the vital centres of Bratislava, Vienn and the important air plane town of Wiener Neustadt.

The great battle for a breakthrough to Vienna is being waged by two Soviet army groups from three directions, north of the Danube, south of the Danube and through the mountain territory protecting the Austrian capital from the south.

GOVT. JOB FOR POTHAN JOSEPH

Editor Of 'Dawn' To Be Principal Information Officer

NEW DELHI, April 1 (A.P.I.)

It is learnt that Mr. Pothan Joseph, editor of 'Dawn' (the Muslim League organ) has been offered and has accepted the post of Principal Information Officer, Government of India, and he is expected to take over charge early in July.

Mr. J. Natarajan who has been officiating as Principal Information Officer is expected to leave for the United States early in May to take over as Public Relations Officer to the Government of India's Agent-General in Washington.

INDORE, April 1 (U.P.I.)

Mr. Mishreelal Gangwal, former President of the Provincial Congress Committee, has been unanimously elected to preside over the fifth plenary session of the Indore State Praja Mandal (People's Conference) to be held on April 7, 8 and 9 at Rampura (Indore State).

All the other four candidates for the presidentship including Mr. Vaijnath Mohodaya, ex-Secretary of the Gandhi Sewa Sangh and Mr. V. S. Khode, President of the Central India Kasturba Fund Committee withdrew their candidature.

BACKYARD INVASION OF JAP HOMELAND

World's Largest Task Force Invades Okinawa

GUAM, April 1, (A. P. A.): American troops have invaded Okinawa island in the Ryukyu chain between Japan and Formosa in the largest amphibious operation of the Pacific war, Admiral Chester Nimitz announced today. The Ryukyus, enclosing the East China sea, lie about midway between Formosa and the southernmost Japanese home island of Kyushu.

American soldiers and Marines forming the new Tenth United States Army, made the landings on the strategically sited island which lies only 325 miles south-west of Kyushu.

The invasion news was broadcast formally by Nimitz for the first time.

The Admiral personally read the text of his own 'communique' for the radio, landing significance to the "backyard invasion" of the Japanese homeland.

Nimitz said the Tenth Army was commanded by Lt.-Gen. Simon Buckner and comprised the 24th Army Corps and the Marine Third Amphibious Corps, indicating that six or more divisions make up the new invasion army. With attached units that would mean a force possibly exceeding 100,000 troops.

The landings placed American troops by far the closest that they have yet approached the Japanese homeland. Nimitz said the operation was proceeding according to plan and announced that elements of the Tenth Army had landed on islands in Kerama Rhetto, a few miles off Okinawa's south-western tip.

Heavy artillery has been set up on those islands and is being used in support of the Okinawa landings.

Nimitz said the landings had the support of the world's largest task force. They were made on the western coast of Okinawa.

The official text of the 'communique' disclosed that the attack had been covered and supported by a strong British carrier task force under Vice-Admiral Rawlings, attacking enemy positions in the Sakishima group.

The Japanese News Agency Domei reported the Americans had established two beachheads 2 1/2 miles south-west of Minatogawa and another 2½ miles south of Chatan-Katena sector. Catena is about 20 miles north of Okinawa's southern tip and about four miles inland. The Katena landing indicated a move to cut across Okinawa from the west to the east, towards Gushicha, at a point where the island is ten miles wide.

Reuter adds: It is estimated that Okinawa is defended by between 60,000 and 80,000 Japanese. The southern part contains five airfields and the island has good railway and highway along the length of the west coast.

Drastic Reshuffle Of Jap Generals

NEW YORK, April 1 (A.P.A.): A Domei despatch said: a "drastic reshuffle" of Japanese Generals, involving the commands of 71 Regimental Districts and Recruiting Bureaus through the home islands and Korea was announced.

The Domei Agency termed the shake-up as a demonstration of the "resolute determination of the Army to transfer the homeland into a battlefield."

"BULK OF JAP FLEET NOT COME OUT YET"

LONDON, April 1 (A.P.A.)—The German News Agency Trans-ocean's Naval Correspondent, Admiral of Fleet Alfred Saalwaeyher declared that the bulk of the Japanese fleet has not yet come out and is leaving it to seasoned Japanese Naval flyers to inflict heavy losses on enemy ships, even though the enemy is approaching the Japanese main islands.

"The full greatness of the Japanese fighting spirit will be visible only when Americans attempt to land on Japan."

Allies Capture Negros' Capital

MANILA, April 1 (A.P.A.)—Driving with the maximum speed, the 40th Division Infantry captured Bacolod, capital of Negroes, on Friday, only one day after landing on this large island in the Philippines group which is still in Japanese hands.

ALLIES CAPTURE KYAUKSE

Stiff Jap Resistance

ALFSEA, March 31 (A.P.I.): Today's S.E.A.C. communique says:

LAND: Fourteenth Army Front: Kyaukse, on the Main Trunk Road and railway 24 miles south of Mandalay has been captured after stiff opposition. Strong Japanese rear guards to the south-east are covering the withdrawal of enemy forces.

Operations in the Meiktila area continue satisfactorily, and several more enemy guns have been captured.

Fourteenth Army troops advancing southwards from the direction of Mandalay established contact with our Meiktila garrison at a point ten miles north-east of the town.

Twenty miles north-east of Meiktila, the town of Mahaing was entered on the early hours of 30th March.

Enemy positions in the hills overlooking the road from Myingyan to Meiktila at Taungtha, 12 miles south-west of Myingyan, have been cleared. Natogyi, 15 miles east of Myingyan on the road to the main north-south railway has been captured.

JAPS. CLAIM CAPTURE OF NANYANG

LONDON (Reuter): The Japanese News Agency said to-day that Japanese forces, after breaking through the Chinese Sixth Army defence lines in Honan plains, had completely occupied Nanyang in south-western Honan. It described Nanyang as "one of the foremost strongpoints of the United States Air Force."

Korea And Formosa Incorporated In Japan Proper

LONDON, April 1 (Reuter): The Tokyo radio to-day quoted a Japanese Government decree saying that Korea and Formosa will be incorporated in Japan proper.

Pant Meets Congressmen After Release

BAREILLY, April 1 (U.P.I.)

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant drove after release last evening to Dr. Pant's residence where he will stay and be examined by Dr. Pant and Dr. Pandey.

Local Congressmen met him last night and had some discussions. About the operation Pandit Pant opined that he should undergo it as early as possible.

Approached by the 'United Press' he declined to say anything on the present political situation in the country.

ABUNDANT SUPPLIES OF ALUMINIUMWARE

In spite of the war, supplies of Aluminiumware have been made so ample and at half the prices. Doubtlessly, they will sell still cheaper and in ever-increasing quantities

The Public are requested to temporarily get their immediate needs fulfilled by local shops and hawkers at controlled prices STAMPED ON THEM. They will sell approximately at 5, 5½ and 6 pice per tola, according to varieties.

Please keep patience for a while to allow sufficient time for factories and distributors to regulate their activities to serve the Public well. Impatience and rush are unnecessary and likely to be anti-social.

Factories will soon be able to make them available everywhere in ample quanties.

JEEWANLAL (1929) LTD.

Managing Director:—HEMCHAND K. SHAH

Calcutta : Bombay : Madras : Rajahmundry : Delhi : Aden.

SUCCESSFUL WORKING OF EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA & A

Public Response Enables It To Write Off First Year's Working Loss

The second ordinary general meeting of the Exchange Bank of India and Africa, Ltd., was held on Saturday 31st March at the registered office of the bank, 18 Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Mr. Shantilal Mangaldas, presided. The directors report and audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1944 among other things stated:

During the year under review, the gross earnings of the Bank amounted to Rs. 8.64.121-3-6 as against Rs. 2,27,487-14-6 for the period ending 31st. December 1943.

After deducting all the expenses as shown in the Profit & Loss Account attached hereto, there results a net profit of Rs. 1.95.693-11-8. Your Directors propose that the said amount be appropriated as under:—

1. To write off the net loss of the previous year less refund of income-tax ..... Rs.	11.553	11	4
2. To write off a portion of brokerage on shares.	10,000	0	0
3. To write off a part of the preliminary expenses.	3,117	4	6
4. To transfer to Reserve Fund.	40,000	0	0
5. To pay dividend @ 3 % on Ordinary Shares on which allotment money was received on or before 31-12-44 including dividend on calls received in advance. (Subject to deduction of tax).	62,463	0	0
6. (a) To pay Dividend free of income-tax on 4% cumulative Preference Shares for the year 1943 as shown in last Balance Sheet.	8,915	5	9
(b) To pay Dividend free of income-tax on 4% Cumulative Preference Shares for the year 1944 on which allotment money was received on or before 31-12-44 including Dividend on calls received in advance. ..	16,026	2	6
7. And to carry forward to next year's accounts (including provision for taxation).	43.618	3	7

Your Directors take pleasure in giving hereunder the comparative progress the Bank has achieved during the period of last about 1 year and 10 months.

	Statutory Report. 15—7—1943	1st Balance Sheet. 31—12—1943	2nd Balance Sheet. 31—12—1944.
Paid up capital	Rs. 12,06,470	15,78,645	25,05.155
No. of offices	3	7	14
No. of accounts	911	1410	5987
Deposits	Rs. 47.00.000	1.23.00.000	3.17.16.000
Working Funds	Rs. 59.00.000	1.50.00.000	3.73.51,000

Your Directors feel that the progress of the Bank will meet with your approval.

Your Directors highly appreciate and place on record the valuable services rendered by your Managing Director Mr. J. M. Akhaney through whose untiring efforts, foresight and devotion to duty the Bank could achieve the present position during such a short time.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said:

Gentlemen,

"The Balance Sheet and the Directors' Report are already in your hands. From the Directors' Report you will find that by conservative management and good response received from the public the Bank has been successful enough to write off the first year's working loss, as also preliminary expenses *in toto*. Brokerage expenses have been written off in part and it is hoped that the entire expenses on this account will be written off next year. Similarly, liability for preference dividend for the year 1943 has been wiped out and the dividend for 1944 on the Preference Shares has already been provided for. The expenses for opening of branches till the date of the Balance Sheet have been written off from the Profit and Loss Account for the period and a net profit of Rs. 1,95.693-11-8 shown in the Balance Sheet represents the clear profit after taking into consideration all the known expenses incurred during the period. Thus the Bank now carries no liability for arrears of dividend or any contingent expenditure.

The figures of progress as to deposits, working funds, number of accounts, etc., indicated in the Directors' Report tell their own tale and I need not dilate on them. Turning to the Balance Sheet which with your permission I take as read, you will find that against the total deposits of Rs. 3,17,16,869, the Bank has liquid resources, viz., cash and investments of Rs. 2,02,08,000, which gives a percentage of 63.6 per cent. of total deposits. You will notice that the investments have been valued for the Balance Sheet purposes at the market value, as this procedure was adopted at the suggestion of your Auditors last year. However, it must be made clear that the difference between the market value of these securities and their cost has not been taken into Profit and Loss Account. As regards investment in Government securities I would like to mention here that all our holdings in Government securities as shown in the Balance Sheet are in the shape of short and medium-dated terminable Government of India and Provincial Government Loans. You will notice that the Loans and Advances amount to L.. 1,42,50,170-7-0 out of which Rs. 88,51.600 are fully secured which gives a percentage of 62.1 of Secured Advances. The net profit of the Bank amounting to Rs. 1,95.693 against a paid-up Capital of Rs. 25,00,000 works out to 7.82 per cent.

The rapid progress in the branch banking activity of the Scheduled Banks in India since the outbreak of the war is illustrated in the following table:

	Total number of Offices				
	1938 (Pre-war)	1941	1942	1943	1944
Imperial Bank of India	358	401	392	398	419
Other Scheduled Banks	677	954	974	1,400	1,902
Foreign Banks	93	99	84	84	86
Total Scheduled Banks	1,128	1,454	1,450	1,882	2,401

It will be seen from the foregoing table that, as compared with 1938, the total number of offices has more than doubled, the expansion in the offices of "other Scheduled Banks" being phenomenal—it is nearly threefold. It may thus be seen from the data available that, although the bulk of this expansion represents opening of branches in centres where banking facilities already existed, quite a good number of branches were opened in places which were not previously served by either a Scheduled Bank or a non-Scheduled Bank. Such a wholesome trend cannot but be welcomed.

In spite of this rapid expansion of branch banking in India, it is remarkable to note that overseas expansion has not engaged the attention of Indian Banks. This is not a happy position, because unless and until banks finance the inland and foreign trade of a country, the resultant advantage will not be to the maximum of the factors and forces that are likely to determine the shape of things to come in the banking world.

Gentlemen, the most outstanding achievement of the Indian banking system to date is the abundant evidence of adaptability, resilience and vigour it has shown in the face of the immense stresses and strains set up by the war. Few things in the economic picture of India during the war have been so heartening as the big strides of progress made by Indian banking, and this goes far to inspire confidence about the economic future of our country. The war, though it brought with it severe limitations in the way of traditional banking business, has yet helped our banks to consolidate their position, thanks to the colossal expansion of deposits flowing from the expansion of currency resorted to by the Currency Authority. We have, it is obvious, travelled far, far indeed, from the days when the foreign experts associated with the Central Banking Enquiry Committee, with so little prescience as it turns out now, expressed the presentiment that "India was not bounding with untapped (banking) possibilities." Such pessimism is typical of the 'twenties when agriculture was backward and industrialisation proceeded at a snail's pace. Today, you will perhaps agree with me, the position is happily very different. Banking in India is no longer in the stage of a child toddling and falling and getting up again but has reached full adolescence, waiting to play its rightful part in shaping the country's economic progress. Indeed, the changes that have come over the face of Indian banking during the last six years are so profound, so extensive that few people to-day can envisage adequately the possibility of a reversion to pre-war conditions.

PROSPECT AND RETROSPECT.

The imminence of the collapse of Nazism makes the present a very appropriate moment both to look back in retrospect over the hard road travelled hitherto as well as to view the prospect that lies ahead. To start at the beginning, the outbreak of war brought with it a spectacular increase in Government's power to control the activities of financial institutions, which have, therefore, had to function within the framework of restrictions imposed by Government. Every aspect of banking activity is hedged in by one aspect or the other of official policy. Thus, the inflation of currency led to the increase of bank deposits; the import and export restrictions and exchange control affected the demand for trade financing, and the scope for bank advances became considerably circumscribed also by the finance provided by Government agencies themselves to contractors and industry; and as for investments, the third limb of banking, the closure of all other avenues for employment of funds naturally led to the banks taking a major interest in the Government Loans, and thereby directly aiding the war effort. It will thus be clear that what I would call the three limbs of banking were directly resting on official policy and whatever progress was made had to be within that framework. The credit for the banks is, therefore, all the greater that they have managed their businesses so prudently, and shall I say, also so patriotically. I shall briefly consider each of these branches of activities both as to how they have developed hitherto and how they are likely to be influenced by future policies.

To take up deposits first, the total deposits of Scheduled Banks have increased from Rs. 236.6 crores on 1st September 1939, to Rs. 828.4 crores on 2nd March, 1944. I need hardly add that this expansion of deposits is derived from the colossal expenditure in rupee currency of the Government of India and Allied Governments. The volume of note circulation in the period noted above increased from Rs. 172.39 crores to Rs. 1,078.8 crores. The tempo of increase was greatest in 1942 and 1943. It is natural that so large an addition to the purchasing power should have led to an expansion in bank deposits and in fact this has been the motive power for not only the emergence of new banking institutions but the extension of old ones by the opening of several branches all over the country. And it is, perhaps, as well that the bankers should have so assiduously attracted surplus money to their vaults, as otherwise the inflationary tendency would have been of much greater intensity in the country and would have aggravated the economic distress resulting from the vicious spiral of rising costs and prices. Furthermore, the active canvassing by banks has enabled the masses to get over the hoary habit of hoarding. Instead of keeping their currency notes, coin, bullion, etc., buried underground, our countrymen have become more banking-minded. The service rendered to the country by the banks in this respect is seldom properly appreciated. Apart from being banking-minded, the public, to some extent, became savings-minded as well, since the deposits accruing from unwanted currency have enabled the banks to employ more funds in Government loans or industry. This abatement in the hoarding habit within the country is, in my opinion, likely to stand the country in good stead in the years of post-war planning when every pie of popular savings will be needed. I am aware that there is still a large disparity between the growth of deposits and the expansion of currency, the latter being still ahead of the former to the tune of Rs. 315 crores, but I suppose the gap is bound to remain as long as the bulk of the rupee disbursements incurred in India is for soldiers, agriculturists, etc., and as long as production of consumers' goods remains at the present famine level. The non-Scheduled Banks' deposits have also risen, but on the whole, the bulk of the increase in deposits is concentrated in a few banks in the country.

The composition of bank deposits conforms to war-time trends noticed all over the world. The dominant feature is, of course, the liquidity preference shown by the public which prefers demand deposits to time deposits as a rule. Thus, you will find that whereas demand liabilities of Scheduled Banks increased from Rs. 134.4 crores on 1st September, 1939, to Rs. 612.4 crores on 1st March, 1945, time deposits over the period rose by only Rs. 116 crores. The percentage of demand liabilities to total liabilities has increased to about 75 per cent. but that of time liabilities is stubbornly remaining at about 25 per cent only. An interesting feature is that, in the case of non-Scheduled Banks, time liabilities are almost keeping abreast of the demand liabilities. This, I would interpret as a heartening sign, particularly as it shows that in rural parts, where these banks mostly operate, there is a real desire to invest funds in deposits other than in current accounts. Naturally, these manifestations of preference for larger liquidity on the part of the public have obliged the banks, scheduled and non-scheduled, to keep a high cash ratio on the whole. The Scheduled Banks have been maintaining always fairly large surplus balances over the statutory minimum with the Reserve Bank, averaging about Rs. 100 crores.

FUTURE TREND OF DEPOSITS

The question uppermost in the minds of bankers nowadays is: what will be the future trend of bank deposits, once the war ends? This is a matter for active concern, especially as the bulk of bank profits are today derived directly from the increase in working capital resulting from increased deposits arising from expansion of currency. To my mind, the question has a short-term aspect and a long-term aspect. On the short-term view, I consider that, as branch banking extends and presumably new banks come into existence, the idle currency which is lying dormant in odd corners of the country will be drawn into deposits and the lag between deposits and currency will be less. Moreover, I presume that we have by no means seen the end of currency expansion in India. If and when the war in the West comes to a close, the offensive against Japan will be taken up in earnest and as India is the most suitable springboard for an offensive against Japan, rupee disbursements of the Allies will increase, and further currency expansion is bound to take place. In fact, I would even go so far as to venture the opinion that inflationary conditions in India will receive fresh fillip after the termination of hostilities in the West. I am, of course, aware that the Hon'ble the Finance Member has said in his Budget Speech that efforts are being made to lighten the load of war on Indian economy and that war demands will be met from other sources. There is also the important factor of the Government of India importing large quantities of goods as a result of the Hydari Mission, to which I shall again refer later. It is possible that the diversion of war orders to other countries and the large imports of capital and consumer goods are together sufficient to offset the effects of increased currency expansion in this country, but such a consummation may not take place for some months to come, until at any rate the war in the West has definitely ended. There is, therefore, reason to think that the rising trend of bank deposits will not come to a standstill. It will certainly not be reversed, in the short-term view.

The long-term aspect will naturally be conditioned by the kind of economic forces that will be in play in the post-war period, i.e., after the defeat of Japan. A declining trend of bank deposits may conceivably be brought about by the withdrawals by the public arising from either or all of the following factors:—(1) Repayment of loans taken for financing war activity, (2) the redemption of Government obligations by taxes or otherwise, (3) unfavourable balance of trade, resulting from a deficiency of our exports. As regards the first, it is enough to say that the calling up of bank loans will not affect the position much for the simple reason that there have not been much of loans advanced since war activity has mostly proceeded on a self-financing basis, thanks to the system of progress payments. Advances are today standing at bare minima. As for the second factor, it is important to note that fairly large amounts of Government of India Loans come up for redemption year after year hereafter:

Year	Crores Rs.
1945 ...	56.7
1946 ...	65.1
1947-50 ...	55.9
1948-52 ...	62.0
1948-53 ...	5.0
1949-52 ...	66.6
1950-55 ...	6.7
1951-54 ...	86.7
1953-55 ...	114.4
1954-59 ...	12.4
1955-60 ...	9.1
1957 ...	117.8
1958-68 ...	15.8
1960-70 ...	63.3
1963-65 ...	91.2
1966-68 ...	75.1
Undated ...	272.9

Both the size of the maturing loans and the periods in which they mature make it highly improbable that taxation will figure largely in finding the wherewithal for economic development. In the era of planning that is to come after the war, a net reduction in Government borrowing is unlikely. In fact, I shall not be surprised if I am told that in the years to come, the traditional concepts of budgetary equilibrium will go by the board. The budgetary gaps will perforce have to be bridged by public borrowings. Also, the economic plans will lead to increased purchasing power in the community, and stabilise bank deposits.

The factor which ultimately, in my opinion, is going to decide the trend of our bank deposits will be the trend of trade. This country has, for years now, been starved of capital and consumer goods, the paucity of which will take years to overcome. And then, there are the needs from the post-war planning point of view. Together, they will make a large amount, and it is obvious that our export trade cannot regain its former dimensions, with the result that we shall be left with an unfavourable balance of payments on an international account. The imports will entail a contraction of our external resources, the counterpart of which will be a falling tendency in bank deposits, until, at any rate, the imports of captial equipment lead to a higher 'tempo' of industrial activity which will bring in its wake expansion of general incomes and of savings. Much would depend upon the policy pursued at the time, because a sudden deflationary policy can lead to a rapid contraction of deposits. I hope our authorities will avoid effecting such abrupt transitions from war to peace-time economy, as the resulting jolt to the economic set-up will be catastrophic. The official policy should be to stimulate activity through wise planning to such levels that there would be the minimum need to deflate currency.

INVESTMENTS OF BANKS

I shall now proceed to a consideration of investments of banks, which, alike from their point of view, as well as of the State, has come to assume a great deal of importance in the affairs of banks. A direct consequence of the restricted scope for bank loans existing side by side with greatly augmented working resources has been the emergence of the investments portfolio to the first place as a bank's most remunerative assets. Expansion of the investments portfolio has no doubt been a sort of 'force majeure,' but bankers doubtless deem it a privilege to have thus been able to contribute to the success of the Government's borrowing plans, especially as such borrowing has provided the bulk of the sinews of war. Direct figures of investments are not available, but it is correct to assume that, on an average, 50 per cent. of bankers' assets are to-day invested in Gilt-edged and short-term bills. There are some banks who, by virtue of their large clientele and large deposits, have been obliged to invest up to 70 per cent. in Gilt-edged securities. The result is the striking success which has attended the floatation of the various Defence Loans of the Government of India, beginning with the issue of 3 per cent. 1946 Defence Bonds to the Victory Loan 3 per cent. 1957. The Government spokesmen have been the first to acknowledge the contribution made by banks to the loans. Treasury bill borrowing in particular, has been effected at very cheap rates. The floating debt stood at Rs. 111 crores in 1944 which compares with peace-time average of about Rs. 25 crores, and is today around Rs. 80 crores and yet, the authorities have seldom paid more than nine annas per cent. per annum on Treasury Bills.

The displacement of bank loans and bills discounted by Government Paper in the affairs of a bank has naturally been a great factor in the maintenance of cheap money policy. Per contra, the banks have come to acquire a heavy stake in maintaining Gilt-edged values. For, the maintenance of Gilt-edged prices depends upon low rates of interest and banks cannot afford to raise the rate on advances and loans beyond a point, as that would recoil on them in the shape of falling security values which would entail capital depreciation on a large scale. The banks, therefore, have a very vital stake in the continuance of cheap money, and so have the insurance companies for that matter. Together, they would form a formidable bulwark against erosions of the structure of interest rates and therefore may be expected to play an important role in the days that lie ahead.

The position has also another facet. As a result of the large investments made by the banks in Government securities, Government has come to acquire great power indirectly to control the business of banks and to establish a closer nexus between the Reserve Bank and the Scheduled Banks. The stability of the banking system becomes, therefore, a matter of great concern to the authorities from this point of view also. The full implications of this inter-dependence between the Government, on the one hand, and the Banks, on the other, cannot be envisaged at the present moment. Suffice it to say, here, that so far the ascendancy of Gilt-edged securities in bank investments has been profitable to the banks and useful to the country at large. I might here draw your attention to the growing potentialities of the Treasury as a result of the large extra budgetary funds at its command. If you look at the statement of the Reserve Bank, you will find that the Central Government's balances alone are Rs. 250 crores. The Government balances in 1938-39 were only Rs. 27.3 crores. In addition to these large cash balances, there is the unfunded rupee debt of the Government and the large volume of cash and securities held on treasury account. Taken together, they add up to a large total, thereby stressing large resources available to Government, which they can deploy at will to control the Gilt-edged market through suitable open market operations or control the rate of interest. There are some who think that the funds and securities available to the Government in this way are larger than those held by the Reserve Bank. They even visualise in this a transfer of the mainsprings of control from the central banking institution to the Treasury.

MONEY RATES AFTER THE WAR

As for money rates, the end of war naturally prompts one to ask what the structure of money rates will be after the war. I have already said enough to show that the Government is interested in keeping the service charges on the public debt of the country, now expanded to very high levels, as low as possible. They have, therefore, everything to gain and not much to lose by adhering strictly and scrupulously to the present policy. Today, the Reserve Bank has enough resources and sufficient grip on all markets to maintain the present rate, if not to reduce it still further. After all, since the beginning of the war and up to the end of January, 1945, the Government of India have been able to raise public loans to the undoubtedly impressive extent of Rs. 833 crores, of which nearly Rs. 570 crores have been raised in the last two years alone. And all these moneys have been raised on a 3 per cent. basis. There is no reason why, with all the enormous supply of money, they should not be able to make 3 per cent. borrowing as the sheet-anchor of financial policy for the future also. I may observe here, in passing, that discussions on credit and monetary policy all too often assume that the battle for cheap money has been won and won for ever. It is often ignored that even today, over a wide part of the structure of interest rates, the benefits of cheap money have scarcely percolated. It is only in the money market, in the issue of securities by the Government and other trustee borrowers that the price of borrowed money has established itself at a level which can be termed "cheap." There are many points at which the interest rate paid by the individual borrower or the industrial borrower still remains at a rather onerous level. I cannot dilate upon the subject at greater length, and I would content myself here with urging the need for giving thought to this subject. Far from having been won, the battle for cheap money has just been joined. The preservation of low money rates is an indispensable prerequisite for the success of post-war planning schemes. It should not require much argument to prove that, unless public savings can be stimulated at as low a rate as possible, the outlay on projects of expansion and the servicing of the capital debt so incurred will mount up to a breaking point in the national economy. The necessity for conscious endeavour for keeping money rates low will be all the more since the end of the war might give rise to a whole set of deflationary forces whose cumulative impact on the country might be to force a dear money economy on India. The closest vigilance in this regard will be the price of a survival in the after-war period.

FUTURE ROLE OF BANKS

That takes us almost inevitably to the part that our banks will be called upon to play in fashioning and sustaining the brave new worlds, the blue-prints of which have been drawn up in the Bombay Plan by our eminent captains of industry or in the official plans slowly being chalked out by the Government of India Planning Department under the guidance of the Hon'ble Sir Ardeshir Dalal. My only concern here is that, if and when the plans for rehabilitation, renovation and expansion of industry and trade are set in motion, the banks ought to be able to play their part and make effective contribution to such a development.

The progress achieved by our banks in the war period should not blind us to the basic facts of our economy. The following figures of comparative national incomes are interesting:—

Country.	National income per head of working population (international units)*
U.S.A. ...	1,485
Canada ...	1,352
U.K. ...	1,275
Australia ...	1,212
Germany ...	828
France ...	641
Japan ...	837
India ...	178

They show the low rank we still occupy among countries of the world, and emphasise what an awful lot of slack remains yet to be taken up as regards industrial and agricultural development. Economic progress is the utilisation of the potentialities of production in a country to the highest pitch and this should be the desideratum of banking development. It is axiomatic that banking progress not only follows in the wake of economic development, but it also greatly helps the latter by providing industry and trade with the sinews of finance. The two are thus complementary; each tends to subserve and push the other to a higher level. As our agricultural and industrial production moves to new peaks in point of both efficiency and output, the ideal conditions for the growth of banking, i.e., a community rich in national income, will tend to be obtained. The financing of agriculture, foreign trade and industry will fall more and more to Joint Stock Banks, although undoubtedly an element of competition, of risk and uncertainty will be inherent in the taking on of such enlarged financing functions. It is then that we shall feel most acutely the deficiencies that now obtain, namely, the absence of a proper bill market in India, the lack of a forthright policy by the central banking institution of the country which is still unready and disinclined to discount eligible commercial billls, and the pitifully poor role played by Indian banks in the financing of our foreign trade. Considering that the future progress of joint stock banking is indissolubly linked up with the economic regeneration of our country, I hope our banks will show themselves equal to every opportunity that comes in their way. The first need is for greater inter-bank co-operation, which is but tardily realised. The proposed Indian Bankers' Association has not gone far, although it is nearly a year since the idea took shape and a committee was entrusted with the task of framing a constitution.

While dwelling on this question of industrial development, I should perhaps emphasise that, while heterodoxy in banking methods will not be advisable in the years to come, we should also

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It is inteng to not that Canada has abeen planning the financial stre of post-war industrial developts. An Industrial Developmentnk with a capital of 25 million Cian dollars has been started whic specially designed to assist smindustries. The new bank will besidiary of the Central Bank, tBank of Canada, but its character well as the scope of its activity designed to make it an instrumeal constructive industrial policy not merely one of salvaging sick concerns. The progress of theand other official industrial bankill be watched with interest and s probable that their working mayve many lessons to teach for nuovernment also. The point, I woustress here, is that a too hide-bou attachment to the time-honoureoncepts of the function of banin relation to the industrial econ should be avoided if the countr to make any headway in its pamme of industrialisation. This not mean that the ordinary requients of prudent management shd be neglected with impunity. Wt would he needed is a wise compise between the two

STERLING BALANCES

It would pibly be an act of serious omission my part not to say a few words, passing at least, on the vexed ques of sterling balances. For the rk fact is that they are still allow to mount up at a rapid pace, u to-day they stand at £1.030 mills. While it is somewhat gratifyinto hear from the Finance Memi that the rate of accrual is likelo be slowed down hereafter as sault of the diversion of some of t demands bore goods on India to er sources of supply and the incre in compensatory imports, this ntry cannot but feel the greatest givings at the insidious attempts de in London to suggest that Indhas indulged in profiteering and at starting balances just represento much loot. Heaven knows at wh terrible privations and misery the common people war has been rried on, to which the sterling ances represent but a poor equivnt on any valuation. Lord Keynes' tegorical assurance that these balces will be honourably and fully aid still stands, and that is some isolation in this cynical and selfish orld. But, I am sure you will sharany regrets that the question of th orderly liquidation of these balans has been deferred. It was bad enigh that the Bretton Woods Confere rejected out of hand the proal of the Indian delegation to prode for partial multilateral clear of war balances through the thinery of the International Mony Fund. And now, to be told by the Finance Member himself that negotiations with Britain on the ubject have had to be put off indefely is still more disappointing. I el that, in the interest alike of sting in the realisation of the d objectives of the Fund to secexpansion of multilateral trade of the economic development bac kward countries, some provisiough it to have been made by thenerican and British financial exp for at least partial multilateral aring of the abnormal war bales. The relegation to bilateral chels of the whole of the large and trading involved in the settlemeof war balances bound to cut the scope of multilateral transions. And so, we are thrown backpon the remedy of settling our hiem with our debtor Britain.

The Finance Member said the other day that th vicissitudes of the Western Wave upset the timetable for negtions with Britain on the subject. would appear that as data like itish export capacity after the wand India's import requirements cot still be gauged with reasoni accuracy, the negotiations could ly be taken up later. Such, at myite, was the defence of the Finance Member. It is hard to see eye to eye h him on this issue While it is gerally realised that a good portin of these balances has to be liquidated rough the purchase of goods in United Kingdom there is gener apprehension in this country that capital needs of Indian industry id, therefore, the rehabilitation a expansion in our country, will ve to wait until Britain chooses send goods to India at her sweet and pleasure. There is also the der that the bill for goods supplied India might be deliberately infid so that a larger volume of steig can be written off in relation to definite volume of goods. I neehot elaborate the drawbacks inhnt in our having to wait at the ratep of British industry for o requirements, even though we arflattered with creditor status. In thicase at least, I am afraid, it is debtor who is going

(Contini on page 3)

*An international unit here represents "the amount of goods and services which one dollar would purchase in the U.S.A. over the average of the period 1925-34." The advantage of expressing national income in international units lies in eliminating differences in the external and the internal purchasing powers of different currencies.

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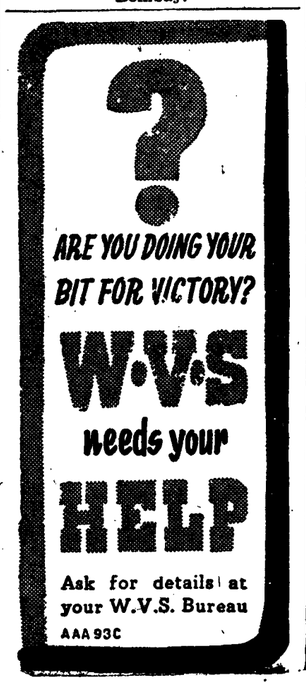

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 5, 2001.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 18, 1364.
Parsi: Avan 1, 1314.
Sunrise: 7-32 a.m. Sunset 7-52 p.m.
Hightide: 3.08, 15-52.
Lowtide 9-09, 21-26.

Domestic Occurrence

UTHAMNA

THANAWALA—Hirabai (Hiraji) Peston-ji, mother of Rustam, died Sunday early morning. Uthamna ceremony at 4.45 p.m., (N. S. T.), to-day, Doongerwadi Upper Bangali.

To-day's Engagements

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: With immediate effect supplement to ACME commodity and Phrase code and appendix to Londard shipping code are admitted in telegrams to Bulgaria

MAZDAZNAN: To-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m., at Alexandra Girls' School opp. Queen's Statue, Waudby Road, Youth Movement Meeting. Various speakers will speak on "Endeavour and Occupation as the Best Medium of Self-development."

FREEDOM GROUP: Question and Answer Meeting, To-day (Monday), 6-30 p.m. at Sir J. J. Modi Hall opp R. I. N. Dockyard, Appollo Street, Fort, (Cama Hall).
Panel of Answerers:—Madame Sophia Wadia, St. S. K. Patil Prof. J. J. Anjaria (Uni. Soh. Econ.), Sjt. A. F. S. Talyarkhan, Dr. K. A. Hamied (Cipla Laboratories). Prof. P. A. Wadia, President of the Group, will preside.

"G" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting will be held to express sorrow at the death of late Mr. G. J. Patel one of the secretaries of the "G" Ward Dist. Congress Committee, to-day (Monday), at 9-30 p.m., in Vanmali Hall Dadar.
At the last meeting of the "G" Ward Dist. Congress Committee Dr. T. R. Naravane has been elected as one of the secretaries of the committee in the place of the late Mr. G. J. Patel.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS ASSOCIATION: Meeting of All-India Chemists and Druggists Federation at 2-30 p.m. to-day (Monday), at the Dava Bazar Byapari Mandal, Deokaran Mansion, Princess Street, to discuss the recent amendments to the Drugs Control Order 1943 and the difficulties experienced by the Trade in general as a result thereof. Sir Hari Sanker Paul, the Chairman of the Federation, will preside.

REVISED CONTROL PRICES FOR BRICKS.

The Director of Information Bombay, writes:—Following a request by the brick manufacturers to the Government of Bombay to increase the maximum selling prices of bricks in Bombay and Suburban District on account of the increased cost of production, the controlled prices for bricks have been revised by the Government with effect from April 1. Details regarding the new rates can be obtained from the office of the Controller of Structures and Building Materials, Council Hall, Bombay.

FOR RETAIL SELLERS OF PIECEGOODS.

The Textile Commissioner in a press note states: Cotton Textile Mills in Bombay Province and Cawnpore are permitted to sell in retail either in the mill or from their retail shops not more than 2 per cent. of their total production in yards. This is in cancellation of the general permission given by the Textile Commissioner in his circular No. T. C. S. 42/1, dated 8th November 1944.

Bengal Artists' Exhibition

The exhibition of paintings by Bengali artists at the Architectural Academy (Terrace Floor, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road) has been extended for a day and will remain open upto Tuesday, April 3.

Unveiling Of Late Dr. Padshah's Portrait

The Unveiling Ceremony of the portrait of the late Dr. J. P. Padshah will take place at the hands of Lady Navajbai Tata, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 4-30 p.m. (N.S.T.) in the Main Lecture Theatre of the Seth G. S. Medical College, Parel, Bombay.
The donors to the Fund and the friends and admirers of the late Dr. Padshah are invited to attend the function.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

MONDAY, April 2.
BOMBAY—1
244 m. (1,231 kc/c)—8.0 a.m. News (H) 8.15 News (E) 8-30 Leela Rajopadhye 8.45 Dhun on Shahnai 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9.10 Tomorrow 9-15 Vilayat Husain 9.45 Bhajan 12.30 p m Bhajan 12-45 News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12.55 News (H) 1-0 Mixed Music 2.30 For Women 4-20 Violin 4-45 Records 5-0 A I R Trio 5-10 Krishnarao Tendulkar 5-35 Thumri 6-45 Talk 5.55 Locals 6.0 Leela Rajopadhye 6-20 Ghazal 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6.45 News Commentary 6-50 M G Pai 7.0 Uddhottar Prashno by Dr R K Trivedi 7-15 Tulsidas Sharma 7.40 Tarabai Gadagkar 8-15 News (M) 8.30 News (G) 8-45 A I R Orchestra 9-0 News (H) 9.20 News (E) 9-30 B B C News 9.45 Politics of Freedom (6) (B B C) 10.5 Tulsidas Sharma 10-15 Vadya Sammelan 10-30 Tarabai Gadagkar.

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BAKKUTIA BOMBER CRASH CASUALTIES

NEW DELHI, March 31 (A.P.)
The Government of India regret to announce that eight civilians were killed and ten injured, when a heavy bomber crashed in the early hours of the morning of March 25th in the village of Bakkutia near Jessore, Bengal, says a press communique. Ten houses were destroyed and seven cattle killed. The injured have been admitted to the Civil Hospital, Jessore.

CONGRESS TO CONTEST CHHOTU RAM'S SEAT

LAHORE April 1, (U. P. I.): A decision has been taken to put up Congress candidates in the by-elections from the Jhajjar and Lahore General Constituencies to the Punjab Assembly caused vacant by the deaths of Sir Chhotu Ram, Minister, and Lala Duni Chand respectively. The candidates will be officially backed by the Congress Workers' Assembly and the Congress Assembly Party and in the absence of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Board the sanction of the Working Committee members outside jail will be obtained in this regard.

Kasturba Fund Trust Meetings Put Off

BOMBAY, April 1 (U.P.I.)—The meetings of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust which were scheduled to be held on April 3 and 4 have been put off to April 4 and 5.
Miss Mridulaben Sarabhai, Organising Secretary of the Trust Fund, has issued the following statement to the "United Press" in this connection.
"The 3rd April, 1945, having been fixed for observing as the All-India Day by suspension of all business as a mark of protest against the order of hanging of the Cnmur and Asht, prisoners, the meetings of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust to be held on April 3 and 4 have been put off to April 4 and 5."

Hydari Returns

NEW DELHI, April 1 (A.P.I.)
Sir Akbar Hydari has returned to New Delhi.

Public Meeting To Protest Against Cloth Scarcity

With a view to create a strong public opinion regarding the necessity of relieving the present cloth scarcity in the city it is proposed to hold public meeting in Bombay City under the joint auspices of various associations.
An informal meeting of the representatives of various organisations that are willing to join the campaign will be held to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, to consider the detailed programme and resolution to be placed before the public meeting.
The first meeting is convened by B. P. T. U. C. Secretary, The Secretary of the Communist Party Bombay Committee and the General Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union Red Flag.

Rama Shukul In Filmistan

Producer S. Mukerji performed the 'muhurt' ceremony of Filmistan's third picture at the Filmistan Studios (Goregaon) on the 24th last. Director Nitin Bose, Ashok Kumar and Naseem were among those present. One shot of Rama Shukul, the hero of this picture, was taken on this occasion. Virendra Desai is directing this picture.

Mohammed Usman To Act As Defence Member

NEW DELHI, April 1 (A.P.I.)
It is learned that Sir Mohammed Usman, Member for Posts and Air, will take the additional charge of the Defence Portfolio during the absence from India of Sir Feroz Khan Noon

Successful Working Of Exchange Bank Of India And Africa

(Continued from page 2)

to call the tune. The very meagre allotment of dollars, namely, dol. 20 millions, in spite of the large dollar proceeds of Indo-American trade makes it difficult, if not impossible to obtain our requirements from the United States. It is really a case of very unfair discrimination that Egypt, for instance, should have been given a much larger quota of hard currencies than India.

BANKING BILL

I shall now conclude with a few words about the proposed measure for improving the structure of banking in India. The Bill raises many complex issues and it would obviously be impossible for me to consider them all now. The criticisms of the Bill range from those such as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce makes—viz., that there is no need for legislative control at all—to those which contend that the Bill does not go far enough, particularly as foreign banks will be outside the scope of its application. The truth probably lies somewhere between the two extremes of criticism. It is undeniable that the present measure still fails short, as it has no provisions for bringing the indigenous bankers and the Reserve Bank closer. Section 11, for instance, discriminates against banks registered in Indian States vis-a-vis those registered in British India and the United Kingdom. Fairness demands that banks registered anywhere in India should be treated on the same footing provided they observed the principles of safety. The other provisions regarding the giving of loans, the licensing of banks, the cash reserve and the disposition of assets, all have been subjected to a good deal of criticism, and we shall no doubt hear more about them when the Assembly takes up consideration of the Bill.
Gentlemen, each day brings us nearer the end of the war, the cost of which in terms of human and economic values we shall perhaps never be able to reckon. The strength of the past, of the present, and of the future of the peoples of the world has been sacrificed at the altar of civilisation. A new world is struggling to be born, and the throes of suffering have not yet ended. The seemingly interminable night's vigil is happily drawing to a close. Whether we shall be happy in the morrow will depend entirely upon our unflagging efforts to build a better world."
The report was unanimously adopted and the retiring directors were re-elected for the ensuing year.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, April 1, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at eight hours L. M. T. on 29th March 1945:—Allahabad 102 68 0, BOMBAY 90 79 0, Calcutta 100 79 0, Cawnpore 101 68 0, Cuttack 105 78 0, Darjeeling 66 54 0, Delhi 102 64 0, Dehra Dun 89 63 0, Jacobabad 107 63 0, Karachi 83 74 0, Lahore 97 64 0, Lucknow 103 63 0, Madras 95 77 0, Nagpur 107 69 0, Patna 100 73 0, Peshawar 89 62 0, Shillong 79 60 0, Simla 73 58 0.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

In India's hand is laid the sacred charge of keeping alight the torch of spirit amid the fogs and storms of increasing materialism. If that torch drops from her hands, its flame will be trampled out by the feet of hungry multitudes, eager for wordly good, and India, bereft of spirituality, will have no future, but will pass on into the darkness, as Greece and Rome have passed.

—Annie Besant.

The Bombay Chronicle

SAPRU PROPOSALS

The Sapru Committee has done a service by its timely publication of its interim proposals and by cabling them promptly to Lord Wavell. The proposals have the merits of being definite and practicable and registering a distinct improvement on most of the proposals somewhat indefinitely suggested by several parties or interests. The pride of place is justly given to the release of political prisoners and detenus as that simple act of justice, though belated is sure to create an atmosphere most helpful to negotiations on the basis of the proposals in question. Next in importance only to an amnesty is the proposal for a Royal Proclamation declaring India as an independent State and treating her as a Dominion equal and in no way inferior to any other Dominion of the British Commonwealth, "even though, pending the framing and coming into force of a new constitution, the Government of India may have to be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the Act of 1935 subject to minimum necessary modifications." The declaration suggested is no clear enough about the procedure for the formation of the final constitution; but evidently it leaves room either for a fresh declaration for that purpose or an agreement by the important sections forming the interim national Government.

As regards the immediate constitutional changes, there will be little difficulty about restoring provincial autonomy in the Section 93 provinces if the Congress leaders are released and a National Government is installed at the Centre. Regarding this Government, the Conciliation Committee suggests two alternatives: (1) the inauguration of Federation according to the Act of 1935 but with certain changes therein, making the accession of the Princes not essential and facilitating the formation of a coalition; and (2) converting the present Executive Council into a representative Cabinet, with the necessary changes in the Act of 1935. These alternative proposals we shall discuss on another occasion. For the present we shall only say that either alternative can be a useful basis for negotiations between the main interests concerned, including the British Government. As we have stated before, the release of the political prisoners and detenus will, by itself, help the negotiations a great deal. The proclamation suggested will further help them and make at least a tentative agreement almost certain.

Farce Of Representation

The disallowing by the Acting Viceroy of the resolution, tabled by forty members of the Central Assembly, disapproving of the personnel of the Indian delegation to San Francisco, is a gross misuse of power and an affront to the Assembly. When a similar resolution was tabled in the Council of State it was not only admitted but was assigned an official day for its discussion. Government evidently relied upon the majority of its official and other nominated members to defeat the resolution. But the Acting Viceroy knew well that the resolution would be carried by the Assembly and used his special powers to disallow it. The excuse he has given is that it is not "in public interest" to discuss the resolution. It is absurd. If it is in public interest to discuss a resolution in the Council of State, it cannot be against public interest to discuss it in the Assembly. The fact is that the Viceroy felt that the certain adoption of the resolution would not be to the interest of the persons forming the present Government of India. But for that reason to suppress the resolution is most unfair and also most prejudicial to the interests of the country.

Realising that the swelling protests against the delegation will expose to the world its unrepresentative character, Government, it is reported, is seriously considering the question of appointing some non-official legislators as Advisers to the Delegation. But, as Mr. Srinivasa Sastri points out, the position of mere advisers whose advice may not at all be accepted by the delegates "carries the stigma of inferiority on its face and will ruin the name of India in the eyes of the world, besides stultifying the political work of generations of public men." Nor is any compromise possible between the official delegates and representative Advisers, as on many vital questions "the best thought and aspiration of India are poles apart from official views." In these circumstances we wholeheartedly agree with Mr. Sastri that no non-official legislator should accept the position of an Adviser and that "emphatic refusal by our popular representatives without exception is the only method of exposing this contrast in its nakedness and completeness to the world's gaze."

Frankly Speaking

Fat In The Fire

The fat is in the fire, so to speak. And it threatens grave trouble. Within a few weeks of the forthcoming San Francisco Conference, heralded with such resonant solemnity by the Yalta communique and welcomed all the world over—the world that counts among the Big Three, that is—developments have taken place which make every one sit up in surprise and wonder as to the future. A stir has been caused by the revelation that the Big Powers agreed at Yalta to the right of Russia and the United States to three votes in the Assembly of the projected world organisation. It was a blunder to keep the agreement a secret so far. And they are paying for it in sharpened suspicion. Actually, we do not see why these Powers should not, in fairness, have three votes each when Britain commands, for all practical purposes, if not six certainly two votes. There is much to be said in favour of every sovereign state whatever its size and strength exercising only one vote. But then there is more to be said against the subterfuge of adding an extra vote like that of the Government of India—we insist, on distinguishing between India and the Government of India—to one's own by twisting the meaning of sovereignty.

'Frisco In Danger

But it is not the agreement about the votes that has produced the real crisis for San Francisco. It is the trouble over another agreement reached at Yalta. The Polish question has risen again, though in a different form. Russia has given a virtual ultimatum and, by giving publicity to it through Tass, added a clear warning that she means business as she understands it. Russia, in one word, insists that the "Lublin" Polish Government must be invited even though as at present constituted. If the Yalta agreement disowns the London Polish Government it also, in words and intention, disqualifies from participation at San Francisco, the Lublin Government, *as at present constituted.* The operative part of the agreement is that the representatives of the Big Three would reconstitute a Polish Government—based on the Lublin Group but with other representatives too—which would then be recognised by all the three and be invited to San Francisco. There have been reports that the commission has so far failed to agree on a reconstituted Government because Lublin Poles have been objecting to names suggested by the representatives of Britain and America. If these reports are true—this proviso must be emphasised—acceptance of the present Russian demand would amount to acceptance of an objectionable veto which, moreover, would defeat the very object and spirit of the agreement at Yalta. If it were accepted it would, finally, destroy, as the first and most important test case, the entire structure of international co-operation and collaboration. The U. S. and Britain have both refused to accept the Russian demand on behalf of Poland. But if Russia retaliates by virtually boycotting San Francisco? There are already rumours that M. Molotov may not go and thus reduce the Conference to insignificance. But Russia's boycott would destroy the projected World Organisation even before it materialised. This is the dilemma. The fat is in the fire with a vengeance.

India And Russia

In connection with the trouble over the representation of Lublin at San Francisco, the Moscow cable also contains the following passages: "the Russian Tass Agency pointed out that the Soviet Union had no relations with the Governments of India, Haiti, Liberia and Paraguay." Tass asserted that Russia had gone "half-way in meeting the United States and Britain by agreeing that India and others should participate in the conference." This means if anything that Russia is prepared to accede to British policy as regards India if Britain reciprocates elsewhere. This is nothing new, at least during the last several years. Russia's policy has not been guided by the principle of opposition to "colonialism" but by the demands of expediency. India and the "colonies" are a stick to beat Britain with—or, when necessary, other Imperialist powers—if she proves recalcitrant in respect of some Russian policy elsewhere. This stick is undeniably useful as a corrective and a bargaining counter. But it is we fear rather difficult for India whose friendship for the U.S.S.R. is open and unquestioned, to appreciate her employment as just a stick with wholehearted gratitude.

The German Crisis

The possibility of the German Government projecting peace feelers is being seriously accepted. This is clear from the report of a British Parliamentary correspondent that at Mr. Churchill's request, all Ministers are keeping so near London during the weekend that the war cabinet can be summoned within an hour. This possibility also finds some corroboration in the report from the Western Front that according to a captured German officer, the Nazis have decided to give a free run to Anglo-American troops while holding the Russians. The "gesture" is, of course, intended to win the sympathy of Britain and America and to cause disruption among the Big Three even to the extent, they must be hoping, of making a separate peace with the former. The Germans, of course, will fail. They will have to surrender unconditionally to all. And even the German officer's interpretation is very likely a fictitious excuse for an unavoidable catastrophe. But it must be confessed that even in their desperation the Nazis are alert and clever. Their effort is doomed but considering the diplomatic storm that has just burst it is not untimely?

COMMUTE SENTENCES

A.-I. N. E. C.'s Telegram To C. P. Governor And Govt. Of India

BOMBAY Sunday, (A. P. I.): Editors from various parts of the country who are now in Bombay, to-day sent a joint telegram to the Governor of C. P. and the Home Department of the Government of India, appealing for mercy for the Chimur and Ashti prisoners.

The telegram states:—"We note that the mercy petitions of the Chimur and Ashti prisoners have been rejected by the King and the executions are fixed to take plate shortly. Considering the fact that more than two years have elapsed since the sentences were first imposed and the prisoners consequently must have undergone prolonged torture, we appeal to the Government to reconsider this matter even at this late stage and commute the sentences imposed to transportation for life, thus responding to the universally expressed desire that mercy should be extended to the prisoners".

The telegram is signed by Messrs. Kasturi Sreenivasan ("Hindu"), J. N. Sahni ("National Call"), S. Sadanand ("National Call"), S. Sadanand ("Free Press Journal"), K. Punniah ("Sind Observer"), A. D. Mani ("Hitavada"), K. Srinivasan ("Commercial India"), S. C. Mazumdar ("Hindusthan Standard" and "Ananda Bazaar Patrika"), J. C. Himkar ("Jagriti"), Ramnath Goenka ("Indian Express"), H. P. Ghosh Vidya Bhaskar ("Aj"), Joachim Alva ("Forum"), C. R. Srinivasan ("Swadesamitran"), H. R. Moharay ("Samyukta Karnatak") and Amritlal Seth ("Janmabhoomi").

A. D. SHETH'S CABLE TO KING FOR MERCY

Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth, President of Indian Languages Newspapers Association, has sent the following cable to His Majesty The King, in connection with Chimur and Ashti Prisoners:

"Private Secretary,
His Majesty King,

LONDON: Indian Language Newspapers' Association, consisting of 279 newspapers and periodicals in 12 different languages of India has authorised me to request you to submit to His Majesty that this Association is amazed and shocked that His Majesty has turned down Mercy petitions of Chimur prisoners even though sentences remained unexecuted for about two years, which should not be executed according to House of Lords' latest Judicial Decisions.

"This association endorses Mahatma Gandhi's view that decision to hang them at this stage will be considered here cold-blooded calculated murder and will increase existing bitterness between Britain and India. Association therefore respectfully prays personal intervention of His Majesty to commute death sentences to transportation, and thus make great gesture of His Majesty's Mercy."

KHER SUPPORTS MAHATMA'S PLEA FOR MERCY

BOMBAY, Sunday, (U. P. I.): Mr. B. G. Kher has sent a cable to the Private Secretary to His Majesty the King and another to the Secretary of State for India strongly supporting the statement and the powerful plea of Mahatma Gandhi for the commutation of the death sentences passed on the Chimur and Ashti prisoners into life-long sentences.

"AVERT THIS DARK DEED"

BOMBAY Sunday (U. P. I.): Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, President of the All-India Women's Conference has issued a statement on the rejection of the Ashti and Chimur petition.

"On behalf of, the premier Indian Women's Organisation I record the sense of deepest outrage which every woman in India feels at this decision. The women of India feel that even now it is not too late for the Government to avert this dark deed which will be for ever as an imperishable shadow between us the people of this country and the British Government.

Appeal To King To Reconsider Petition

BOMBAY, April 1 (U.P.I.)—Dr. K. A. Hamied, M.L.C. (Bombay) has issued the following statement in regard to the rejection of the Mercy petition of Ashti and Chimur cases:

"It is indeed a tragedy that the Ashti and Chimur Petition has been rejected. Whatever may be the fault of these men it is established that they acted in a moment of excitement and fury. Many of the people have also lost the lives in the tragic Chimur incident. No purpose will be served by taking away the lives of a few men when calm now prevails all over the place.

Soon these men will be hanged, dead and gone. But their death will leave behind a woeful bitterness and a gloom all over India. The last hope of saving these prisoners is practically gone. Yet there may be a ray of hope. Four to five days still separate life from death of these men. The King who stands above all politics is in a supreme position of preventing this calamity. I therefore appeal to His Majesty to reconsider the petition of these unfortunate men and by this one single act of mercy remove the increasing bitterness and change it to an everlasting goodwill of the Indian people.

Mrs. Kale's Last Minute Efforts

NAGPUR, April 1 (U.P.I.)

Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale, Deputy Speaker of the C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly, is leaving for Delhi to-morrow to make last minute efforts to save the lives of the Chimur and Ashti condemned. It is understood that important communications are being sent to the Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the Provincial Government.

JEW AND MUSLIM SHOULD REMAIN AS BROTHERS

But No Zionism In Palestine Under Protective Shadow Of British Bayonets

By Abdur Rehman Siddiqi

The following article, representing a Muslim viewpoint on the Palestine question, was written for The Associated Press of America by Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi of Calcutta, leader of the All-India delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Congress on Palestine and a delegate to the London Conference which extended Jewish immigration to Palestine. It was distributed through The Associated Press of America and published in the United States press during his American visit.

NEW YORK (A.P.A.): Public men in America, and a section of the press here, do not appear to realise that, outside the Zionists in the United States and the Christian, Muslim and Jewish inhabitants of the Arab lands, there is a larger and wider opinion which cannot be ignored in any final decision regarding the fate of the Holy Land.

That is the opinion of the Muslim world in Iran, Afghanistan, Russia, China, Java, Sumatra, the Philippines, and, above all, the hundred million Muslims in India.

WHY INSIST ON PALESTINE?

Islam has been the best friend of the Jews throughout history. They have always found asylum in Muslim lands. Millions of Muslims in India and other Islamic countries trace their ancestry to Arab forebears and thus are Semetic racially. Muslims want the Jews to be happy wherever they be and able to take advantage of their great heritage.

But to imagine that the whole of world Jewry could be lodged in the small territory of Palestine would be to go against independent expert opinion that the absorptive capacity of the land had already gone beyond the point of satiety. Jewish leaders will have to find territories other than Palestine to accommodate their fraternity in any case. Why then insist on Palestine and disturb the centuries-old amity and concord between Jews and Muslims when the latter have gone more than half way to meet their wishes?

EUROPEANISED JEWS

In 2,000 years the Jews have been Europeanised to such an extent that the East is as much a foreign land to them as to any member of the Nordic Saxon or Latin race. With the defeat of Nazi Germany, it is not impossible that those who have fled the terror of Jewish persecution may decide to go back to their actual and real homes from their classic, ancient and newly built national home, where the climate and its surroundings have not been to their choice. As and when that comes to pass, the Zionist leaders will find themselves in a quandary.

The right course of action to follow is to cry halt now, feel satisfied with what they have achieved and direct their energies to the establishment of friendly relations with the Arabs, who, in all conscience, possess higher and superior rights under national and international law to the land which they have lived in throughout the Diaspora when its new claimants lived away from it in Europe. Economic betterment and educational advancement, even if true, cannot rule out the universally accepted truth that good government cannot be a substitute for self-government.

AS BROTHERS NOT AS LORDS!

If the new entrants into Palestine wish to come back to the East as our long-lost brothers and cousins, they would be welcome, but not as colonials to lord it over the "natives" under the shadow of British guns and bayonets.

Hand in hand with the Arabs, the Jews, with their wealth and knowledge can change the face of the Middle East and the Near East. The day of the small state is gone. The Jewish commonwealth now being talked of can at best be somewhat on the lines of the partition proposed by Lord Peel's Commission. Such a commonwealth will need a superior power to protect it. Terrorism will not help establish it. There is another and a better way out. If its foundations are laid in Arab hearts the structure will be enduring and worthy of the genius and greatness of the Semetic people.

Mankad Bags 8 Wickets For 35

All-Ceylon Skittled Out For 107

COLOMBO, April 1 (A.P.I.): The All-Ceylon Eleven were all out for 107 in a two-day fixture against the All-India Eleven here to-day. Vinoo Mankad was the hero among the tourists, claiming in all 8 wickets for 35 runs. His average was 21.3 overs, 8 maidens, 35 runs, 8 wickets.

Scores:—

ALL-CEYLON (First Innings)

Desoysa l.b.w. b Mankad 38; Desaram c Nayudu b Mankad 16; Gooneratne c Nayudu b Mankad 16; Sathasivan c Merchant b Bannerji 10; Jayawickreme c Nayudu b Mankad 4; Dekretser b Mankad 3; Spittel not out 12; McArthur c Nayudu b Mankad 2; Heyn b Mankad 2; Prins b Mankad 0; Navaratne b Mankad 6; Extras 4; Total 107.

Bowling: Amarnath 7/4/5/0; Bannerji 13/6/13/2; Rangachari 2/0/7/0; Modi 3/0/12/0; Nayudu 14/4/30/0; Mankad 21.3/8/35/8; Merchant 2/1/9/0.

Mrs. Pandit To Address Mass Meeting At 'Frisco

WASHINGTON, April 1 (U.P.A.): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit will address a mass meeting on Indian affairs to be held in San Francisco on April 27, coinciding with the early days of the United Nations Conference in that city, according to Dr. Anup Singh, representative of the National Committee for India's Freedom.

Demands For Security

A.-I. N. E. C. Committee Urges Cancellation Of Orders

BOMBAY, Sunday (A.P.I.): The Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference resumed its sittings at 12 noon to-day, with Mr. Kasturi Srinivasan in the Chair.

The Committee disclosed the demands for security under the Press Act made by the Bombay Government from various papers and passed a resolution, appealing to the Government to cancel those orders.

After hearing the members from Bengal regarding their disabilities in publishing news of accidents involving military personnel, the Committee passed a resolution urging the Bengal Government to remove those restrictions.

The Committee considered the question of Press delegations nominated by the A.-I.N.E.C. and passed the following resolution:—

"In all cases of the Press delegations nominated by the A.-I.N.E.C. proceed on tours arranged by the Government of India, the Standing Committee is of opinion that members of the delegations should not express views calculated in any way to commit the Conference."

SUB-COMMITTEE FOR STATES

Regarding complaints from newspapers in States, the Committee appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of the President, Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth and Mr. H. R. Moharay to investigate into them and make a report to the Standing Committee.

The Committee adjourned sine die after recording its thanks to the authorities of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for placing its hall at its disposal for its deliberations.

The Committee was entertained to lunch this afternoon by the proprietors of the "Janmabhoomi."

24 U. S. GOVERNORS VOTE AGAINST COLOUR BAR

NEW YORK, April 1 (U.P.A.): The governors of 24 of the 48 United States have promised to support legislation outlawing racial and religious discrimination in employment, the "New York Post" reported to-day.

Their promises were secured in response to telegrams from the American Liberal Party urging that all States should follow the lead of New York, which recently enacted such anti-discrimination legislation.

Khare Deplores U. S. Congress Decision

NEW DELHI, April 1 (A.P.I.)

Dr. N. B. Khare, Member, Commonwealth Relations, presiding over the lecture by Mr. P. Kodanda Rao of the Servants of India Society on "Indian Immigration into U.S.A.", referred to the measure that was on the anvil of U. S. Congress providing for the entry of Indians on quota basis and regretted that a decision on it was shelved. He felt surprised that the Indians who were sent for the development of some of those countries became unwanted after they had played their part. He wished the day soon dawn when nations would have similar status without any superiority or inferiority.

Return To 1935 Constitution

Munshi's Way To End Deadlock

MADRAS, April 1 (A.P.I.): The hope that the British Government would before long resolve the political deadlock in India is expressed in a press interview by Mr. K. M. Munshi the present position in "the five Sec- Bombay, who is now in Madras on a professional visit. He advocated a return, in the first instance, to the 1935 Constitution as the only way to solve the deadlock at present.

Mr. Munshi said: Organised resistance of the Germans is fast collapsing and India would soon become the base for a great Asiatic campaign against Japan. To my mind this provides an opportunity to the British Government to start a new chapter of co-operation with National India. Unless a free and contented India actively co-operates with Britain the latter cannot stabilise her influence in Asia nor could she carry any weight in any international deliberation.

He referred to the developments in Bengal and said: The action of the Governor of Bengal shows that British policy in India is no longer to maintain a reactionary Ministry in office by supporting them; but to let the Constitution work out its natural course. This itself provides that His Majesty's Government feel the necessity of letting the popular voice be felt in the Ministerial Provinces."

RELEASE CONGRESS LEADERS

Mr. Munshi felt that unless the Government released all Congress leaders and invited them to form Ministries, the present position in "the five section-93 Provinces is not likely to alter."

"With due respect to some of our leaders, who hold contrary views", Mr. Munshi added: "I am clearly of opinion that the only way out of the deadlock at present is to go back in the first instance to the normal functioning of the Act of 1935, and introduce its Federal part as early as possible. At the same time as this is done, it will be possible to set up a constitutional machinery which could prepare modifications of the Constitution in the light of the Declaration which Sir Stafford Cripps brought with him. Somehow circumstances are such that I cannot see any other possible realistic approach to the deadlock."

PRIVATE MEETING BEFORE 'FRISCO

U. S. Liberals To Hold Fourth "Free World Congress"

WASHINGTON, April 1 (U.P.A.)

One or more Indians will have an opportunity to voice the views of their country before some delegates to the San Francisco Conference at a private meeting scheduled in this city on April 18 and 19. The meeting is "the fourth Free World Congress" which liberal elements in the United States and other countries have sponsored.

A member of the group told the U. P. A. that Dr. H. N. Kunzru would be attending for India and said he expected the Greek Foreign Minister, Sir Norman Angell and Clement Attlee to attend.

Pointers To Conference Of Indian And Dominion Delegates

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter).—British Dominion and Indian representatives will meet in London on Wednesday for preliminary talks before the San Francisco Conference. Their object will not be to form an "empire bloc" or devise an "empire policy"—they will meet solely for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the view of other Commonwealth's Governments, writes the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Sunday Observer."

He adds: "There are already a number of pointers to the attitude of the Dominions and India and to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals since amplified by the Yalta decision on the voting procedure. Dominion approval of the world security arrangements is no longer qualified, as it was in the days of the League of Nations, because the United States was not then a member of the security organisation. It is clear, however, that Dominion representatives are still not entirely happy about the plans adopted at Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta.

Bulgaria's Appeal For Co-Belligerent Status

LONDON, April 1 (U.P.A.): Bulgaria, desirous of casting off the role of a conquered nation, has applied to the Allied Control Commission in Sofia for recognition as a co-belligerent, it was reported here today.

BENGAL NEEDS ALL-PARTY GOVT.

Horace Alexander On Social Rehabilitation Of Province

NEW YORK, April 1 (Reuter): Mr. Horace Alexander, Director of British Quaker relief activities in India, has arrived in the United States from England to confer with the American Government and private relief officials regarding a joint survey of the 1943 famine in India.

Mr. Alexander, who was in India at the time of the Bengal famine and headed a Quaker's Ambulance Unit, told Reuter: "I shall visit about 12 cities during my present tour of the United States and hope to meet our humanitarian workers. I shall also visit American colleges and talk to the students on the social needs of India. My visit to America has the blessing of the British Secretary of State for India, Mr. Amery, in order that I may raise funds for the relief of Indians who are suffering as an aftermath of Bengal famine.

"Now-a-days there is not any real famine but there still remains a good many destitute Indians who have yet to get back into employment and the incidence of disease is still much too high.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Mian Amiruddin handed over his rich 370-acre canal-estate, lying between the River Ravi and the old city walls. The wheat, vegetables and mint which grew here—had to be uprooted, and life-giving food had to be destroyed, because Khizar refused to allow the use of the Minto Park, which has for so long been the site for political conferences in Lahore. "League City" is being built on Mian Amiruddin's estate to house the Conference.

Enthusiastic report by Lahore Correspondent of "People's War".

* * *

In his statement on the National Week Mahatma Gandhi says that India was never nearer the goal of the triple expectation of achieving communal unity, full establishment of khaddar and Swaraj than now.....

The Muslim League Council of Action which we believe, meets on April 5, must act at once. That is to say speak out vigorously.

* * *

Thus the Sunday "Observer" of London: "While Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah remain poles apart, the constitutional deadlock will persist".

Does it constitute an encouraging hint?

* * *

The Secretary of the Frontier Provincial Muslim League categorically contradicts a recent report that the Provincial League passed a no-confidence motion against Sardar Aurangzebkhan.

We are genuinely pleased.

Any no-confidence motion against the ex-Premier would suggest that something was the matter with the Muslim League.

* * *

An American paper asserts that the British Empire "just barely qualifies" as a member of the Big Three.

On the contrary it qualifies twice over. Why can't our American contemporaries learn a few bare facts?

* * *

SONG OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE:—

To be or not to be,
That's the wretched trouble.....

* * *

Apropos of the trouble re Moscow-Lublin demands "the Tass Agency asserted that Russia had gone "half way in meeting the United States and Britain by agreeing that India and others should participate in the (Frisco) Conference."

—Moscow Report.

We knew it.

Need we say more? Is it really necessary?

* * *

According to Tokio radio an all out American amphibious assault on the vital "spring board" of the Okinawa island appears imminent.

The Japanese must by now have accepted it as another peculiarity of the Americans that they strike with tremendous force immediately after the Jap High Command has annihilated them.

* * *

According to Reuter's Military Correspondent, "behind the facade of their catastrophe in the West, Nazi leaders are once more—perhaps for the last time—planning mischief".

They seem to have great faith in booby traps. But they are not altogether right.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A violinist works a bow—and some girls do likewise, but they spell it differently.

* * *

It's impossible to suppress the man who imagines that he can tell a funny story.

* * *

Don't think that because a soft answer turns away wrath it will work the same way with a book agent.

* * *

If a woman didn't have a better opinion of a man than he deserves she never would fall in love with him.

* * *

One of the most futile things in the world is a keep-off-the-grass sign protruding from the middle of a snow-drift.

* * *

When the right woman comes along she finds a man's heartstrings as easy to play on as an automatic piano.

NAZIS QUIT HOLLAND?

GERMAN CONVOYS STREAMING EAST

LONDON, April 1: Reuter's Special Correspondent at Twenty-first Army Group Hq. writes: Reports from the tactical airforce seem to indicate that the Germans are evacuating Holland on a large scale.

The Second Tactical Air Force operating in clear weather over German lines—massacred packed German convoys trying to escape northward from battlefields east of the Rhine yesterday evening. At the same time as German convoys began streaming east out of Holland the full striking power of the tactical air force was thrown into action. Over 680 vehicles were destroyed or damaged.

One of the greatest German aerodromes in Western Germany went up in flames yesterday as Luftwaffe personnel joined the great flight to the east.

One of the greatest massacres since the Falaise gap took place on North German and Dutch highways late yesterday afternoon as low cloud suddenly cleared.

Coal Mines In Kashmir

JAMMU March 30, (A. P. I.): That the coal found in the Jan Algali coal mines was as good as that of Bengal coal was revealed in the state assembly by the acting Prime Minister, K. B. Mirza Jaffar Ali Khan.

"Cruel Fate Denies Audience To Voices Of Gandhi And Nehru"

Sastri Warns Against Govt.'s Reported Move To Have Non-Official Advisers At 'Frisco

MADRAS, March 30 (A. P. I.): "I consider it my duty to warn the public against the move of Government tentatively reported this morning to associate some non-official legislators as advisers at the San Francisco Conference", says the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri in a statement to the Press.

Mr. Sastri adds: "No non-official belonging to the Assembly or Council of State should be deceived into accepting the position. It carries the stigma of inferiority on its face and will ruin the name of India in the eyes of the world, besides stultifying the political work of generations of public men. No patriots' reputation however great will survive surrender of the claim of people of India to independence.

"Let the three nominees speak for the Secretary of State and the Viceroy and echo the sentiments of Westminster. True, other world conferences will follow. But some questions of the first order of importance will be determined now. On these best thought and aspiration of India are poles apart from official views. It is a cruel fate which denies audience to the authentic voices of India like Gandhi and Nehru. This contrast between Government and people is nowhere in the world so striking as in our country's case. Emphatic refusal by our popular representatives without exception is the only method of exposing this contrast in its nakedness and completeness to the world's gaze."

British T. U. C. Delegation

Visit To India Postponed Till Next Year

LONDON, March 30 (Globe): Transport House, headquarters of the British T.U.C. has decided to defer sending a T.U.C. delegation to India until next year. They had been considering the implementation of the recent T.U.C. resolution to send such a delegation.

Among the numerous reasons for this decision the principal one is the T.U.C.'s desire to send the best possible delegation to India—a desire that has been enlivened by the intensive lobbying that has been going on for the past year by Indian political associations in London and by Indian Labour organisations.

It can be said that the matter really came to a head during the world T. U. Conference when the All-India T.U.C. and the Indian Federation of Labour spoke with two diametrically opposed voices.

AHMEDABAD, March 31 (U.P.I.): Mr. K. M. Munshi has accepted the Presidentship of the Gujarat Provincial Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti.

Peace Feelers "More Official"

British War Cabinet Can Be Summoned Within An Hour

LONDON Saturday. (Reuter): At Prime Minister Churchill's request, all Ministers are keeping so near London during the week-end that the War Cabinet can be summoned within an hour states the Parliamentary Correspondent of the "Sunday Observer". But though optimism is high, adds the correspondent, "Those in a position to know all factors do not believe that the end is quite so near. What is thought to be a possibility is that some approach may be made by the German Government in a last minute attempt to save the situation politically.

There have been many feelers of late and they have been more and more official in character. An attempt to put forward "peace proposals is therefore not entirely to be ruled out. But the reply will be" says the correspondent "that nothing short of unconditional surrender will be considered and that if necessary, it will be imposed".

DRIVE FOR CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP

Extension Up To End Of National Week

Mr. S. K. Patil writes in a press statement:—

The primary membership of the Indian National Congress for the year 1944 in the City of Bombay was to have closed on March 31 according to the decision of the Congress in this behalf. The Congress organisations in the City have fixed a target of one lakh primary membership for the year ending 31st December 1944. The time was extended by three months since the membership started only in the month of October last year. Representations have been made to us by many Congress workers in the City requesting that the period should be extended till the end of the "National Week." As the "National Week" is usually an occasion for vigorous and concentrated Congress activities it is thought desirable to continue the enrolment of primary membership during the "National Week." This will give added impetus to the Congress workers to pass the target of one lakh which we have fixed for the last year.

The Congress organisations and the Congress workers are hereby advised that they should continue to enrol primary membership till the 13th of April 1945, which is the last day of the "National Week". All membership enrolled before this date shall be deemed to have been on the Congress register of membership for the year 1944. No further extension in time is either possible or advisable. Congress workers are hereby requested to make special efforts to enrol as many primary members as possible during the "National Week."

14 SICK DESTITUTES DIE

CALCUTTA, March 31 (A. P. I.): There were 14 deaths and 48 admissions of sick destitutes in hospitals in the last two days, states a Press Note.

Vacancy for an experienced journalist as Sub-Editor, Apply "Bombay Chronicle".

INDIA'S FUTURE COMMERCIAL POLICY

Bretton Woods' Decision On Development Of Backward Nations

LUCKNOW, March 30 (A. P. I.): Professor S. K. Rudra, Economic Adviser to the U. P. Government, speaking at a meeting of the International Club, Cawnpore, on Bretton Woods Conference said that one important contribution that was made by the Indian delegation at the conference was to bring into prominence the necessity of developing the backward and undeveloped nations and countries of the world. This contribution was recognised and accepted as a fundamental objective of the proposed International Bank of Reconstruction and Development.

In consonance with this view, Professor Rudra added, it was necessary that there should be room for the promulgation of different types of commercial policies in the world for the regulation of international trade. It would not be feasible or even equitable to regulate the flow of international trade by one uniform commercial or trade policy. Obviously, therefore, India must think out a type of commercial policy which it must adopt for the regulation of her own trade and commerce.

No Sanction From Wardha To Hold Punjab States' Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Kanhaiyalal D. Vaidya, Member of the Standing Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference has issued the following to the press.

News have appeared in press recently concerning some Dr. Kali Charan Sharma of Punjab, who wishes to invite a meeting of the All-India States' People's Conference somewhere in Punjab and it is also mentioned in the news that he has consulted Mahatma Gandhi in this connection. As Dr. Kali Charan's name has been unknown among the States' People's Conference Workers I made some correspondence with Mahatma Gandhi. Shree Naraharibhai Parekh, Mahatmaji's Secretary writes to me in Hindi, translation of which is as follows:—

SEVAGRAM,
16-3-1945.

Dear Brother,

Received your letter, dated 10th March addressed to Bapu. Gandhiji's advice has always been that States' Praja Mandals may carry on constructive activities independently. Other things which the Wardha correspondent has reported should not be considered authentic.

This letter shows that Dr. Kali Charan has got no sanction from Wardha about holding any States' People's Conference session and that he is misusing Mahatma Gandhi's name for his unauthorised action. I have also drawn the attention of Pt. Jainarain Vyas, Gen. Secretary, All-India States' People's Conference towards this irresponsible publicity, in the name of Mahatma Gandhi and the All-India States' People's Conference.

U.S. COAL WORKERS' STRIKE AVERTED

WASHINGTON, (Saturday) (Reuter).—The possibility of a strike of 45,000 bituminous coal workers was averted today when the War Labour Board ordered them to continue the uninterrupted production of coal under the old contract which is due to expire tonight.

Both sides in the dispute agreed to this and wage provisions in the new contract will be retroactive from today.

The Labour Board has given them a week to settle the differences after which, if the negotiations end in deadlock, a date will be set for arbitration hearings.

HITLER TO ESCAPE TO JAPAN?

LONDON, March 31 (A.P.A.): The German Ambassador to Japan and the Japanese Foreign Minister conferred yesterday on important matters, the Tokyo Radio said to-day.

There was no hint of what was discussed, but there have been reports from other sources that Hitler and some of his associates may try to escape to Japan.

Prussian Spirit As Persistent As Ever

(Continued from page 1)

Gen. Monty is launching they can do little. 50 miles have already been penetrated.

10,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

Allied bombing is so close to our forward lines that often there is minimum margin of safety. While moving forward, great numbers of German prisoners are being taken daily. Gen. Patton's Third Army took 10,000 prisoners yesterday. Gen. Patton moved his thrust 45 miles. One section has moved north of Frankfurt Fast Fulda towards Hersfeld. Another column is moving north-east of Giesen to Approx ten miles south of Kassel. The positions will however be out of date by the time this reaches you, for the advance is so rapid that not only Germans cannot keep pace with it, but also Allied Headquarters find it difficult to assimilate various signals received and chalk them on the map.

Further south, American Seventh Army had a big day with its armour breaking loose through open country south of Aschaffenburg towards Worzburg. It is significant that earlier, west of Worzburg was softened. Heidelburg is also cleaned up, Allied troops not waiting for any phone calls. Lastly, French troops of French First Army have also crossed the Rhine into Germany from German part of the Front. Its significance is more symbolic than strategic. So that they are all across—French, Americans, Canadians and French. There is still no indication of what Germany intends to do in the face of this powerful force that will soon sweep over it.

PRUSSIAN SPIRIT PERSISTS

There is no authority other than the Nazi Party which can surrender. To expect Nazis to surrender is to expect them to provide a rope whereby to hang themselves. They know they're defeated. They know the end has come, but it is but human in view of Allied determination to accept only unconditional surrender to fight till death comes to them. The tragedy is that thereby they are also causing death of a whole nation. There will be nothing left of Germany or Germans if this war lasts another three months, which it won't. Already, mile after mile of occupied Germany has revealed itself to be an ugly vista of blackened desolation. In places there are few landmarks except crumbled debris, burnt down villas, homes, farmsteads, and tenements mowed down by the scourge of war.

The Wehrmacht is also destroying as it flees eastwards adopting the technique of scorched earth learnt in Russia. Germans are broken, but it must be admitted, their spirit to fight is still there. Flesh is weak and exhausted and deadbeat but that Nazi Prussian spirit is still as persistent as ever. For it, they are paying the full price.

AUSTRALIAN AIRCREW CASUALTIES

CANBERRA, March 31 (Reuter):—Nearly one-third of Australian aircrew personnel provided under the Empire air training scheme have become casualties of some kinds, said the Australian Air Minister, Mr. A. S. Drakeford.

INTERIM ALL-PARTY CENTRAL GOVT.?

Announcement Expected In Assembly In A Fortnight

NEW DELHI, March 31 (A. P. I.): Lobby circles believe that during the Assembly Session, which, according to present indications, will sit till the middle of April, an announcement of the results of the Viceroy's Mission to England will be made. The expectation is that the establisment of an interim All-Party Central Government will form the Central theme of the announcement.

Topics discuss in this connection in the Lobbies include implementation of the Federal part of the 1935 with suitable modifications to meet present conditions. A Government composed of representatives drawn from the main parties in the present Central Legislature is another suggestion which is canvassed.

It is believed that the Conciliation Committee whose deliberations are likely to last longer than was originally intended, have adopted a statement setting out their views on the question of interim arrangements at the Centre. This statement, it is also believed, it being communicated to London as a contribution to the discussion which the Viceroy is holding there and in which there are three members of his Executive Council and possibly a fourth will soon join.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President of the Conciliation Committee, informed press correspondents to-day that the Committee would release a document to-morrow but declined to answer questions about its nature or contents.

BRITAIN'S BUDGET

Deficit Covered By Borrowings

LONDON, April 1 (A. P. A.): The expenses of the British Government for the year ended March 31 totalled more than 6,057,000,000 pounds, the Treasury reported last night—first time in Britain's history when expenses have run above 6,000,000,000 pounds.

The expenditure this year, however, is below the Budget Estimate by 140,000,000 pounds. The revenue for the year also is a record one of 3,238,000,000 pounds which is 137,000,000 pounds over the estimate.

The excess of expenditure over the income of 2,811,000,000 pounds is less than the expected figure and is again covered by borrowings.

The total amount that Britain has spent in war years is now 28,000,000,000 pounds.

VANDALS PULL DOWN UNION JACK!

JOHANNESBURG, April 1 (A. P. A.): Vandals broke into the photographic hut of the National War Fund in the City Hall here on Friday night, destroyed photographs, pulled down the Union Jack and South African flags and wrote in Afrikans on the walls: "Ogsowa Brandwag on top" and an insulting message against General Smuts.

Graf Zeppelin Blown Up

WITH THE UNITED STATES 3RD ARMY, March 31 (Reuter).—The Germans have destroyed the Graf Zeppelin, the famous Trans-Atlantic airship known to thousands for its prewar flights.

After General Patton's troops captured Germany's second largest airport—the former home of Zeppelins—outside Frankfurt, a former assistant engineer on the airship declared that when the war began "the Luftwaffe decided that Zeppelins were impracticable, taking up too much hangar space. So we blew up the Graf Zeppelin in its hangar and melted down its metal frame work."

Cloth Distribution Plan For Bengal

CALCUTTA, March 31 (A. P. I.): The Government of Bengal have decided to exercise complete control over the distribution of cloth from Calcutta to districts in the province, according to a Press Note issued today.

Four handling agents have been appointed whose duties will be to consign stocks to the various sub-Divisional Officers. Government have accordingly directed all owners of cloth or yarn in Calcutta to sell their stocks to handing agents at the controlled prices.

Bengal Legislature Prorogued

CALCUTTA, March 31 (A.P.I.)—The Governor of Bengal has authorised the annual estimates of expenditure for 1945-46 and also prorogued both houses of the legislature.

AHMEDABAD, March 31, (A. P. I.): Damage to the extent of about Rs. 50,000 was caused by a disastrous fire which broke out last night in a cotton godown in the Madhubhai Mill compound.

HOW TO END WAR IN FAR EAST

Report Before I. L. P. Annual Conference Session

BLACKPOOL, March 31 (Reuter).—A report on the Far East was presented at today's session of the annual conference of the Independent Labour Party. The report stated: "The war in the Far East—a nakedly imperialist conflict between Britain, the United States and Japan for economic domination of Asia and the Pacific will continue after the European war is concluded.

A most necessary step to speed the end of the war in the Far East is to recognise at once the independence of India and to indicate to the peoples of Burma, Malaya and other Asiatic nations that Britain will recognise their independence also. This will open the way for a federation of Free Asiatic peoples."

A debate on the report will take place tomorrow.

NO DRAMATIC NEW MOVE ON BRITISH SIDE?

LONDON, March 31 (Reuter).—There are at present no grounds for expecting any dramatic new move on the British side as regards the political situation in India, writes the "Sunday Observer" in a comment on Lord Wavell's presence in London. "While Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah remain poles apart, the constitutional deadlock will persist," says the paper. "But Lord Wavell is not one of those who privately hope that the deadlock will conveniently continue at least until the Far Eastern war is won He would like to see the Indian parties reach an agreement to co-operate under the present constitution as the first essential step towards drafting a new Dominion Status Constitution which would work."

DUAL ATHLETIC MEET AT BRABOURNE STADIUM

Four Bombay Records Broken

The Dual Athletic Meet between the American and British team and B.P.O.A. attracted a fairly large crowd at the Brabourne Stadium on Saturday despite the counter attraction at Mahaluxmi. Four new Bombay records were established. In most of the mens events, British-Americans had their own way, but so far they have not been able to lower any of the Indian records.

The following are the results:—

MEN'S EVENTS

200 metres Low Hurdles: J. Vickers (B.P.O.A.) 1, L. Woodcock (B P O A) 2, V Vazandar (B P O A) 3. Time 26 4/55.

800 Metres Run: A. Gordon (A & B Team) 1, J. C. McGilvray (A & B Team) 2, S. Cowan (B P O A) 3. Time 2m 0.6 s.

200 Metres Run: C. Mcgarity (A & B Team) 1, W. Paterson (A & B Team) 2, S. N. Bhaya (B P O A) 3. Time 23.6 secs.

160 Metres Relay (4x900m): British American 1, B P O A 2 (time not taken).

400 Metres Relay (4x100m): B P O A 1, British-American 2. Time 43.8secs. (New Bombay Record).

Putting the Shot: D. Bolotin (A & B Team 1, Van Hegan (A & B Team) 2, B. Stokes (B P O A) 3, Distance 36ft. 10½in.

Throwing the discus: John F. Anderson 1, F. Ingram (A & B Team) 2, J. E. Dann (A & B Team) 3. Distance 125ft. 3½in. (New Bombay Record).

Running Broad Jump: Baldev Singh (B P O A) 1, S. Williams A & B Team) 2. Distance 22 ft. 1 in.

3000 Metres Run: Blowfield (A & B Team) 1, L. Periera (B P O A) 2, R. N. Powell (A & B Team) 3. Time 9m. 39.8 secs.

1000 Metres Cycle Race—Time Trial: R. Rhead (B P O A) 1, S. Corder (B P O A) 2, J. F. Amin (B P O A) 3. Time 1m. 26secs.

1000 Metres Cycle Sprint: S. Corder 1, A. R. Havewalla 2, J. F. Amin and R. Rhead 3.

4000 Metres Lap Race Final: E. J. Mistry 1, H. R. Havewalla 2, D. R. Swekari 3. Time 17m. 16-6secs.

1000 Metres Cycle Sprint (Semi-finals). S. Corder 1, R. Rhead.

WOMEN'S EVENTS

60 Metres Run: Miss B. Gazdar 1, Miss D. Badal 2, Miss C. McNab 3 Time 8 1/5secs. (New Bombay Record).

Running High Jump: Miss S. Currimbhoy 1, Miss B. Gazdar 2, Miss C. McNab 3. Height 4ft 7 3/4in. (New Bombay Record).

Running Broad Jump: Miss B. Gazdar 1, Miss Gazdar 2, Miss C. McNab and Miss K. Panthaky 3. Distance 15ft 2in.

Lahore Hockey Team For Bombay

LAHORE, March 31 (A.P.I.)—The date of their first match having been postponed the Lahore Y.M.C.A. Hockey Club will leave for Bombay by the Punjab Mail on Monday evening to participate in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. The Lahore team which will be led by Trilochan Singh a Punjab Blue will play the first match against the Deccan Pioneers on April 7.

Wheat For Cattle, While Millions Die In India

People's Food Council's Good Work To Help People

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The annual general meeting of the People's Provincial Food Council was held in the Corporation Hall today. Mr. M. R. Masani presided.

Mr. Masani in his preliminary remarks said that while a lot of fine talk was going on in high circle to mitigate the starvation of the common people in India, some 25 lakhs of people had died of malnutrition. The problems of the province were bound to be adversely affected by inflation and absence of imports. While the food situation in the province had not deteriorated during the last year, still, "we are by no means out of the wood", he said.

Continuing Mr Masani said:

"The Conference on Food and Nutrition which met at Hot Springs in 1943 declared that freedom from sheer hunger must come before freedom from want and Mr. Richard Law, British delegate to the Conference, gave expression to the realisation that 'If we do not hang together, then most assuredly we will hang separately.' In November last, the Indian Legislative Assembly voted unanimously for India's adherence to the Permanent Food and Agriculture Organisation which is to be set up. While, however, all this fine talk has been going on, people in India have continued to suffer from under-nutrition and since the Hot Springs Conference met, some 25 lakhs of people have died of starvation in Bengal alone".

Reviewing the position during the twelve months that had elapsed since the Council was formed, Mr. Masani stated that, apart from its public activities, perhaps the Council's main contribution had been the quiet day-to-day work put in by Sjts. Vaikunth Mehta and Dinkar Desai their Secretaries, in maintaining contact with the districts, in drawing attention to the hardships and difficulties experienced by people in the various districts of the provinces and attempting to secure redress of their grievances from the authorities concerned. He expressed satisfaction at the fact that the Council's relations with the Department of Civil Supplies of the Bombay Government had throughout the year been friendly While the Council had endeavoured unswervingly to serve the people in a constructive way, Mr. Masani was glad to record that Government officials at headquarters had on their part shown a co-operative spirit and had taken pains to investigate into every complaint that the Council had passed on to them.

"I have on more than one occasion during this year drawn attention to the fact that, while our Province has its own problems, their solution is bound to be adversely affected by the operation of two factors, namely inflation and the absence of adequate imports.". During the past twelve months, currency inflation has continued with the addition of a further 200 crores of currency notes in circulation resulting in an average daily increase of over lakh-a-crore.

Mr. Masani pointed out that countries like the U. S. A and Argentina had surplus wheat if only the stranglehold of shipping were relaxed. Quoting the publication "Food Rationing and Supply" (1943-44) of the League of Nations, Mr. Masani mentioned that in the U.S.A. the amount of wheat used as cattle fodder had risen by 200 million bushels, while in the Argentine surplus wheat was being put in use as fuel in place of coal.

The Council passed a resolutions. The first resolution drew the attention of the Government to the defects in the graded levy system for the procurement of grains, and suggested modifications. The other resolution expressed its disappointment at the deterioration in the position with regard to cloth, kerosene and other consumer goods.

Soviet Interest In India

Rahul Sankratayana Invited To Lecture In Leningrad 'Varsity

BOMBAY, Friday (A.P.I.)—The Government of U.S.S.R. propose to invite scholars from Indian Universities to deliver a series of lectures at the leading Russian Universities on Ancient Indian History and Culture for the benefit of Soviet citizens, it is learnt here.

Prof. Rahul Sankratayana, a well-known Buddhist scholar, is already in Teheran on way to Leningrad where he has been invited to take charge of the Department of Ancient Indian Culture at Leningrad University.

Publication of Russian translation of the 'Mahabharat' is at present undertaken by the Leningrad University, while translations of other Indian epics will follow in due course

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, March 31.

	READY 1943/44 Crop.	DELIVERY CONTCT. 1944/45 Crop.
C. P. I Jarilla	488/495	
C. P. 2 do	475/485	
Berar do	375/385	465/475
Punjab 289 F.	525/500	595/605 +160
Punjab 289 F. sawgin		+215/40
Sind N.T.	460/480	520/530 +77
Muglai	350/360	420/435 6

COTTON ROOM RATES

BOMBAY March 31

Jarilla Extra Spr-fine 473 Sup 466 Fine 459 F. Good 464

4 F Pun/American Extra Spr-fine 492 Sup 485 Fine 478 F. Good 473

L.S.S do Extra Spr fine 542 Sup 535 Fine 528 F Good 532

289F. do Extra Spr fine 617 Sup 610 Fine 603 F. Good 598

M G 4F Sind/Ame Extra Spr fine 492 Sup 485 Fine 478 F. Good 473

do N.T. Extra Epr/fine 542 Sup 535 Fine 528 F. Good 523

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of Business on the 23rd March:—

	Rs.
Demand liabilities in India	601,41,60,000
Time liabilities in India	221,48,35,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	26,24,91,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,04,01,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	83,16,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	92,94,04,000
Advances in India	273,88,26,000
Bills discounted in India	15,13,45,000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

BOMBAY, March 31.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	29-3-45.	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	392	35,796	44,242
Central India	100	28,355	40,897
Barsi & Nagar	1,368	46,136	46,484
Hyderabad/ Gaorani	.....	18,871	13,399
Berar	1,027	171,566	201,666
Central Provinces	.....	38,274	35,797
Total Oomras	2,887	338,997	382,485
Dholeras	1,390	72,400	24,514
N.-W. Provinces	.....	200	811
Rajputana	.....	1,078	1,082
Sind-Punjab	7,034	325,949	320,845
Broach	1,048	85,615	110,348
Coompta and Dharwar	.....	38,285	15,871
Westerns-Northerns	303	25,992	5,558
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	10,149	906
Soudan	.....	1	59,951
Egyptian (other than Soudan)	.....	147,367	103,409
East African	.....	64,013	56,335
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	2,809	1,185
	12,662	11,12,645	10,83,202
Arr. by road to 22nd March	.....	8,000	6 000

RAIL-ROAD COMPETITION

Agreement Reached Between Govt. & Opposition

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 30.—Agreement, according to lobbies has been reached between the Government and the Opposition over the question of rail-road competition.

According to the agreement, railways will be entitled to acquire not majority but substantial control over road undertakings

Government have also agreed to compensate those individuals and undertakings which are acquired by railways. Lastly, persons who will be thrown out of employment by any arrangement under which Railways acquire substantial control would be provided for and would not be thrown out of employment.

INQUIRY INTO INSURANCE BUSINESS

Sir Cawasji Jehangir To Preside

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 30.

The personnel of the Insurance Inquiry Committee is tentatively decided. Sir Cawasji Jehangir will be President of this Committee which will include Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Sushil Sen and Mr Vaidyanathan. Superintendent of Insurance. Mr. Sushil Sen, it will be recalled, was Officer on Special Duty who drafted the Insurance Act and subsequently helped Sir N N Sircar then Law Member to pilot the bill in the Central Legislature.

New Postage Rates

NEW DELHI, March 31 (A.P.I.): With effect from the 1st April 1945, the rate of postage on inland parcels will be six annas for a weight not exceeding forty tolas and six annas for every additional forty tolas or fraction thereof; and the rate of postage on parcels to Ceylon will be nine annas for a weight not exceeding forty tolas and six annas for every additional forty tolas or fraction thereof, says a press note.

KUTCHI HUNDI

BHUJ, March 31.

Today Hundi Kori 356/8, Silver Rupee old 105/12, New 103/12, Gold Rupees 69.12.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

LONDON, March 29

	This Week
Total Bullion	£1,713,000
Public deposits	£8,900,000
(a) Other Deposits	£275,900,000
Government Securities	£245,800,000
(b) Other Securities	£18,600,000
Notes, gold and silver coin	£22,600,000
Notes in circulation	£1,235,800,000
Ratio of reserve to liabilities	25.59%
(a) Other deposits include bankers deposits	£218,900,000
(b) Other securities include discounts and advances.	15,900,000
Total deposits.	£284,800,000
Total Securities	£264,400,000

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

Ahmedabad Advance Rs. 5 payable on April 13.

Gokak—Rs. 9 payable on April 30

Indian Bleaching Rs. 6 on May 1

Morarji—Rs. 12 on April 2.

Shivrajpur—Rs. 2 payable on April 10.

Trem—Rs. 1/8 on April 30.

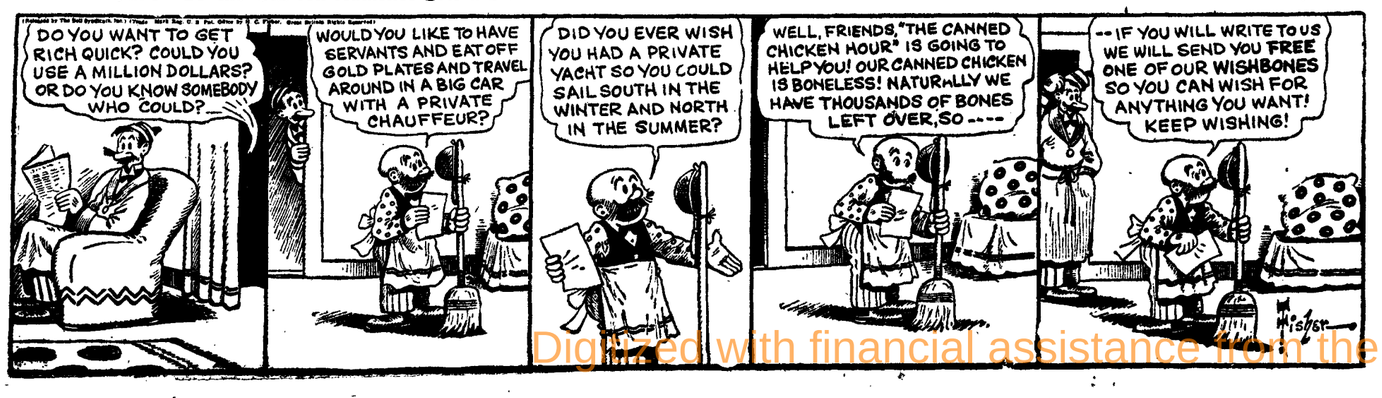
Union Bank—Rs. 0/5/0 on April 9.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

BOMBAY, March 31

Cotton Bales	12,662
Linseed cwts.	1,143
Groundnuts cwts.	9,252
Castorseeds cwts.	525

MUTT AND JEFF—So the Uns een Audience gets a Swell Load of Chicken Feed — By BUD FISHER


DO YOU WANT TO GET RICH QUICK? COULD YOU USE A MILLION DOLLARS? OR DO YOU KNOW SOMEBODY WHO COULD?
WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE SERVANTS AND EAT OFF GOLD PLATES AND TRAVEL AROUND IN A BIG CAR WITH A PRIVATE CHAUFFEUR?
DID YOU EVER WISH YOU HAD A PRIVATE YACHT SO YOU COULD SAIL SOUTH IN THE WINTER AND NORTH IN THE SUMMER?
WELL, FRIENDS, "THE CANNED CHICKEN HOUR" IS GOING TO HELP YOU! OUR CANNED CHICKEN IS BONELESS! NATURALLY WE HAVE THOUSANDS OF BONES LEFT OVER, SO ----
--IF YOU WILL WRITE TO US WE WILL SEND YOU FREE ONE OF OUR WISHBONES SO YOU CAN WISH FOR ANYTHING YOU WANT! KEEP WISHING!
Fisher

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS Per WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for a Newly started Injection Co. (1) one expert to run the Injection Dept. Pay according to qualifications upto 200 (2) L.C.P.S. Doctor to Supervise sterilization, etc. Apply Box No. 7132. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—First class banking hand as Manager for our Bombay office. Terms liberal according to qualification. Apply Managing Director care Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay before 7th April, 1945. 2698

Wanted capable persons on salary basis with future prospects for organising and procuring good business in Bombay city and suburbs for a first class Life Insurance Company with its Branch in Bombay. Apply Box 7712, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted immediately a Veterinary Surgeon with M.R.C.V.S. qualifications for a Stud. Apply with testimonials and account of previous experiences if any stating age, caste and Minimum salary expected to Box No. 2641 "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications are invited from experienced persons of either sex for the posts of Despatch, and Accounts Clerks and Stenographers, stating detailed particulars and minimum salary required. Apply Box No. 7675, "Bombay Chronicle."

Vacancies exist for Matriculates without any previous experience in a First Class Scheduled and Clearing Bank. Apply to Box No. 2680, "Bombay Chronicle" within 7th April 1945.

Wanted for the M.B. Girls High School, New Delhi, a lady qualified to teach drawing to the intermediate and Higher classes. Applicant must be a diploma holder of a recognised Art School with at least three years experience of teaching. The post is a permanent one in the grade of Rs. 70-4-90-5-150 and dearness allowance is admissible according to the sanctioned rate. Conveyance allowance is granted if admissible under the rules. No accommodation can be provided. Applications stating age, experience etc., and giving particulars of extra curricular activties, should reach the Secretary, New Delhi Municipal Committee by the 12th April, 1945. 2693

HOTELS (IN UP-COUNTRY)

Stay at the Best Hindu Hotel. A calm quiet place with well furnished rooms. Hotel Brindavan, Race Course Road, High Grounds Bangalore. 7635

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Alexandra Commercial College: Qualify during spare time. Special Vacation Classes for Secretarial, Accountants, Banking, General Commerce Diploma/Single Subject Courses. Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road. 2687

Last few days for Bombay centre for enrolling for Senior Cambridge examination. Non-Matriculates eligible. Mathematics, Second Language omissible. Oral/Postal tuition. Full time or evening classes. Free Prospectus from Bombay Tutorial College, opposite Jermahal, Dhobi Talao. 7710-A

DANCING TUITION

Private Tuition in graceful Indian Dancing given at your residence. Apply to Box No. 7669, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted smart girl, knowing Ba'lroom Dancing to be assistant in giving private tuitions. Salary Rs. 150. Apply Box No. 7727. "Bombay Chronicle".

MEDICAL ADLETS

Piles: Radically cured by Pilesa a herbal discovery of 20th century unparalleled in history. Thousands benefited without operation. Rs. 3 per bottle. Write for literature. Evergreen Agencies, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 7724

B. P. S. Caffein Aspirin for Headache and fever. 2 tablets in packets obtainable at chemists and dealers. Tablets Limited, P. B. 67, Madras. Bombay Office:—11, Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road Fort, Bombay. 2691

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted the following materials. Firm desiring to sell them should correspond with the Chief Engineer, S. K. G. Sugar, Ltd., P. O. Mirganj (Saran):—(i) 2 Boilers—each capable of evaporating about 10,000 lbs. of water per hour; (ii) Economiser suitable for above two boilers; (iii) Feed Water Pumps suitable for above boilers. 2694

BUSINESSES OFFER

Enquiries invited from big and genuine manufacturing concerns both foreign and Indian to represent them in Madras Presidency on South Indian States. Please correspond with Dharma Veer & Co., 10, Mount Road, Madras. 2695

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Stockists: For Pottery Wares for all Towns in India for Cups and Saucers, Mill Stores and Electrical-Porcelain Accessories, Fire Bricks etc., manufactured in Our factory. Only Bonafide Dealers of repute should apply for terms to the Managing Agents:—The Digvijay Tiles and Potteries, Ltd., Jamnagar. 7683

For all Kashmir goods. Wanted wholesale buyers, stockists and sales agents. Tweeds, Knitting-wools, embroideries, curios, etc. Secure stocks for coming months available now. Enclose Re. 1/- stamps for particulars and samples. Send trial orders with 10% advance. Kanwar & Co., Mfrs., Srinagar. 7716

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE
UJJAIN SINGHASTH MELA BANNED

In the interest of the intending pilgrims it is hereby announced that considering the shortage of foodstuffs and difficulties of transport due to war time, the Gwalior Government has banned the holding of the Singhasth Fair the second phase of which is to take place from March, 1945 to June, 1945.

The Resident for Central India has also notified a ban on travel from any place within the railway lands in C. I. to Ujjan for taking part in the Singhasth Mela.

161

RECRUITMENT OF CLERICAL STAFF FOR BRITISH SOMALILAND

WANTED 20 Clerks for British Somaliland Protectorate Government on 3 years' agreement in the 1st instance with opportunities for permanent employment under the Colonial Service. MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS: Candidates should be at least Matriculates or equivalent of any Indian University; must have a minimum speed of 40 words per minute in Typewriting and should possess elementary accounts knowledge with office routine experience having served for at least three years either in Government, Banking Firms or Industrial Firms of repute. SALARY ETC.: Salary Rs. 120 p. m. in scale Rs. 120x8—160x12—280, plus 25% expatriation allowance and 10% War Bonus on the monthly salary, with liberal gratuity and leave rules on satisfactory termination of contract. QUARTERS ETC.: Quarters, medical attendance, and 2nd class passage Bombay/Somaliland and back free. Selected candidates are subject to physical fitness examination and should obtain passports and vaccination certificates and on signing agreements will get detention allowance of Rs. 6/- per day while detained in Bombay for steamer and will get double inter class trainfair from their home stations to Bombay and back after termination of agreement. Salary at half rate from date of leaving Bombay for Somaliland and at full rate from date of arrival in Somaliland. Applications should be accompanied by copies of certificates only which will not be returned and the envelopes should be marked on the left hand side top corner "Application for Clerical Post in Somaliland."

Only qualified candidates who intend proceeding to Somaliland on the above terms should apply to:—

Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS.,
Agents: Br. Somaliland Government, 121, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

2669

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
NOTICE TO RATE-PAYERS

RATEPAYERS ARE INFORMED that the only legal receipt, in token of due payment of all bills for Municipal taxes and the Urban Immovable Property Tax, is the receipted bill itself, impressed with the Municipal Coat of Arms. Receipts written on ordinary slips of paper must NOT be accepted. They are invalid, and will not be recognised.

Whenever in doubt about any payment, or other question affecting the assessment of their properties, the Ratepayers should apply for information to the Assessor and Collector direct at the Municipal Head Office, Hornby Road.

Ratepayers are further informed that the Municipality will not hold itself responsible for the non-receipt of applications, notices, complaints, etc., against rateable values, which are required to be made within fixed periods prescribed under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, UNLESS proper acknowledgements from the Department concerned, are produced in support. The non-receipt or the delayed receipt of any such applications, etc., sent by post, will be entirely at the applicants' own risk.

U. M. MIRCHANDANI,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd April, 1945.

(2700)

NOTICE

A MEETING of the BOMBAY HAND PRINTED CLOTH DEALERS will be held at HIRABAUG HALL, C.P. Tank on the 2nd April, 1945, to consider how to organise the trade which has suffered from the present situation. Every Printed Licence Holder is requested to attend.

MOGILAL MAGANLAL,
President.

DANI RAMANLAL KHUSHALDAS,
Secretary.

(2689)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

For Friendship, Matrimony, Trade, Hobbies both sexes join 'Friends', 24/26, Ramghat Benares (Secy. Mrs. Suvarn Devi). 7689

The Kashmir Spa-Apiaries, Srinagar (Kashmir) undertake to supply guaranteed pure Kashmir Honey, Guchhis, Saffron, Bunafsha, and dry fruits at reasonable rates. 7695

Economy Re-ink Typewriter Ribbons yourself—Five Minutes Job at an approximate cost of As. 2/- each. A ribbon could easily be reinked 1/2 doz. times. Particulars and ink from Chellradh and Co., 'Longview" Whitefield (M.S.M.). 7649

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN RESEARCH FUND ASSOCIATION

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts on the Clinical Research Unit at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay.

(a) Clinical Research Chemist on Rs. 270/- p.m. scale Rs. 270-15-360-20-400 plus War allowance of Rs. 27/- p.m.
(b) Research assistant on Rs. 150 p.m. scale Rs. 150-8-230-10-250 plus dearness allowance Rs. 18/- p.m.

Minimum qualification for (a) M.Sc. or Ph.D. degree in Biochemistry or Organic Chemistry of a recognised University and for (b) Graduate of a recognised University with Physics or Chemistry as the principal subject. Research experience is a necessary qualification for both posts.

Posts temporary, renewable on yearly basis subject to sanction of Governing Body of Association. Probation 6 months. Service terminable one month's notice either side. No pension or gratuity but benefits of Provident Fund will be permissible subject to rules. Private practice or free quarters or compensation in lieu thereof not allowed. Leave as for temporary Government servants under Revised Leave Rules, 1933. Travelling allowance under Supplementary Rules, as amended from time to time. Selected candidate may be required to come for interview at Bombay. Travelling allowance will not be allowed for coming for interview or joining first appointment.

Applications stating full name and address, age, academic and special qualifications and experience together with copies of testimonials and papers published, if any, should reach the Director of Laboratories, Tata Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay, by 10th April, 1945.

2697

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
NOTICE TO OWNERS OF VEHICLES & ANIMALS

THE MUNICIPAL Wheel Tax for the first quarter of the year 1945-46 falls due on 1st April, 1945. The owners of Motor Vehicles are requested to pay the tax due to the Ward Inspectors of the Assessment and Collection Department, or to send the amount direct to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Head Office, Fort, Bombay.

To enable the rate-payers to have at hand the particulars of the wheel tax bills presented to them, it is proposed to issue such bills with an outerfoil showing the necessary particulars. At the first presentation of the bill, the outerfoil will be detached by the Ward Inspector and left at the premises to serve as an intimation of the amount to be paid. On the payment of the amount due, a regular receipted bill, bearing the Municipal Coat of Arms, will be given to the ratepayers.

The following further instructions are published for the information of the ratepayers.

(1) Under Section 183 (1) of the Municipal Act, notice is required to be given to the Municipality within fifteen days after a person has become the owner, or has obtained possession or control, of a vehicle or animal.
(2) Under Section 188 (2), every person, who ceases to own or have possession of any vehicle (or animal) is required to give immediate notice, to avoid liability for the continued payment of the tax.
(3) A refund of the tax paid is admissible under certain circumstances, specified in Section 190 of the Act, provided due notice has been given of the occurrence of the event, and an application claiming refund is made (Section 191).

As the liability for wheel tax goes with the vehicle, intending purchasers of motor vehicles would do well to verify, before purchase whether the Municipal wheel tax has been duly paid on the car up-to-date.

The owners of hand-carts and bullock carts are likewise liable to the tax; and they are requested to pay the amount due, and to obtain number plates in token thereof.

U. M. MIRCHANDANI,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 31st March, 1945.

2701

NOTICE

THE EASTERN CHEMICAL CO., (INDIA).

Lloyd Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

WE HEREBY NOTIFY to all our customers that Mr. L. J. HALLEN, who was working as our salesman, is no longer in our service and all orders for our products should therefore be sent direct to this Office or through our present salesmen—Messrs H. A. M. Khan and/or K. N. Sen Gupta.

For & on behalf of
The Eastern Chemical Co. (India)
N. L. KODIKAL,
Manager.

2683

REQUIRED FOR SEA SERVICE

SKILLED BARBERS, TAILORS and SHOEMAKERS. Materials and equipment supplied free. Craftsmen allowed to charge on piece work basis at agreed rates. In addition pay (inclusive of War Bonus) Rs. 100 per month with keep.

Apply immediately to:
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay.

2690

PUBLIC NOTICES

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY
APPLICATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT OF TEACHING POSTS IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following teaching posts in the University Colleges of the Andhra University. The grade of a Professor is Rs. 400-40-2-600-50|3-700, of a Reader is Rs. 200-20|2-400 and that of a Lecturer is Rs. 125-15|2-200. Part time Lecturers in Law will be appointed on a fixed salary of Rs. 125|- per month, part time lecturers in other subjects on a fixed salary of Rs. 100|- per month and Demonstrators on a fixed salary of Rs. 75|- per month.

(a) One Professor of Chemical Technology.
(b) One Professor of Pharmaceuticals.
(c) One Demonstrator in Geology.
(d) One Demonstrator in Botany.
(e) One Professor in Commerce.
(f) One Reader and Two Lecturers in English.
(g) One part time Lecturer in Advanced Accounts.
(h) One Part time Lecturer in Insurance.
(i) One Professor of Law.
(j) Two Part Time Lecturers in Law.
(k) One Lecturer in Sociology and Economic Interpretation of History.

All part time lecturers will have the right to private practice.

Further particulars and application forms can be had from the Registrar, Andhra University. Applications in the prescribed form should reach the undersigned on or before 5-5-1945.

K. V. GOPALASWAMY,
Registrar.

Guntur, D|26-3-1945.

(2694)

THE CAWNPORE TANNERY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Bhannana Purva, Cawnpore, on Monday the 16th April 1945, at 4 p.m. to receive the Directors' Report and pass the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1944, to declare dividends, to elect Directors in place of those retiring (who are eligible for re-election), to appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration and to transact any other business which may be duly brought forward.

The TRANSFER REGISTER of the Company will be closed from 2-4-45 to 16-4-45 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
ISLAM BROTHERS,
BADRUL ISLAM,
Partner,
Managing Agents.

Cawnpore, 20th March, 1945.

2702

NOTICE

Mr. LEONARD PERCIVAL SPENCER BOURNE, a Partner in our Bombay and Karachi Firms, has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firms in Calcutta and Chittagong as well.

Mr. Archibald Hall Ford and Mr. Ernest John Pakes have this day been admitted Partners in our Firms in Bombay and Karachi.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. William Keay in our Firms at Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Chittagong ceased on 31st March, 1945.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Gerald Sackville Taunton in our Firms at Bombay and Karachi ceased on 31st March, 1945.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Calcutta,
1st April, 1945.

2705

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY
Suit No. 1989 of 1945.

WILLIAM J. LOBO ... Plaintiff.
versus
THOMAS S. D'SOUZA, President, Manglorian Catholic Union, for himself and all other members of Manglorian Catholic Union ... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the provisions of O. 1 R. 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, notice is hereby given that the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted the above suit in this Court on 2nd March, 1945, against the defendant abovenamed for himself and all other members of Manglorian Catholic Union praying:

(a) For ejecting the Defendant from and recovering possession of one room in Plaintiff's flat No. 1 of premises No. 128 A, at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, Bombay, occupied by the defendant as Plaintiff's monthly tenant at Rs. 13|- per month, the tenancy being duly terminated by a notice.
Yearly Rent .. Rs. 156-0-0.
(b) For costs of the above suit.

And the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for Friday the 20th day of April, 1945, in Court Room No. 2, Floor No. III, at 11-30 A.M.

Dated this the 28th day of March, 1945.

EDWIN T. BAPTISTA,
Registrar.

Mr. L. L. Bhansali,
Advocate for Plaintiff.

(2686)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF 3 RADIOGRAMS OF WELL-KNOWN MAKERS

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. will under instructions from the Owner, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 4-4-45 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at 72, Medows Street, Bombay:—

Three Radiograms A. C. all waves in working condition including 1 Phillips with Garrard Record Changer, 7 Valves, 1 Centrum 9 valves with Record Changer, 1 G. E. 6 valves with single player.

Goods on view.
Terms: 25 per cent Deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS, PRINTED MATTERS & FURNITURE BELONGING TO GRANTHA SAMPADAKA & GRANTHA PRAKASHAK MANDALI

M/s GANDHI & CO., will under instructions from the Court Receiver, as the Receiver appointed in Bombay High Court Suit No. 541 of 1940 (Shankersett V/s Yende & Ors.) sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, 7-4-45 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at 380 Thakurdwar Road, (Shankersettwadi):—

All stock-in-trade of the said Mandali including Sartha Shrimad Bhagwat sets, Eitheriya, Taiterya, Mandukya Upanishadas Krishnividya, Marathi Ryasat etc., and wooden stands.

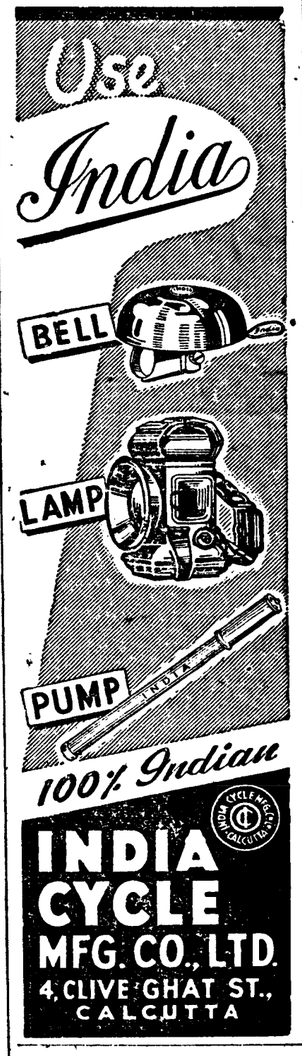
Terms: 25 per cent Deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

PILES

Radically Cured by PILESA—a herbal discovery of 20th Century unparalleled in history. Thousands benefited without operation. Rs. 3|- per bottle. Write for literature

EVERGREEN AGENCIES,
Bazar Gate Street, Fort,
Bombay.



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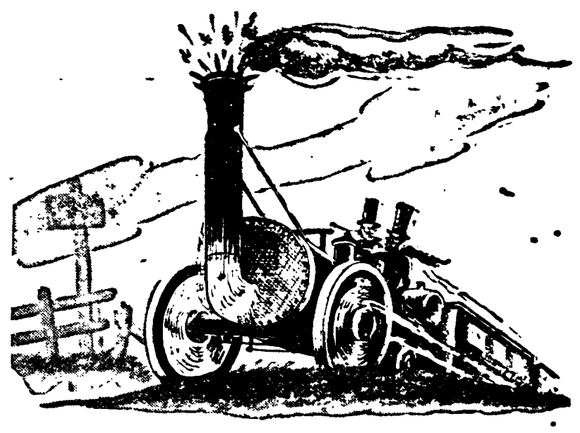

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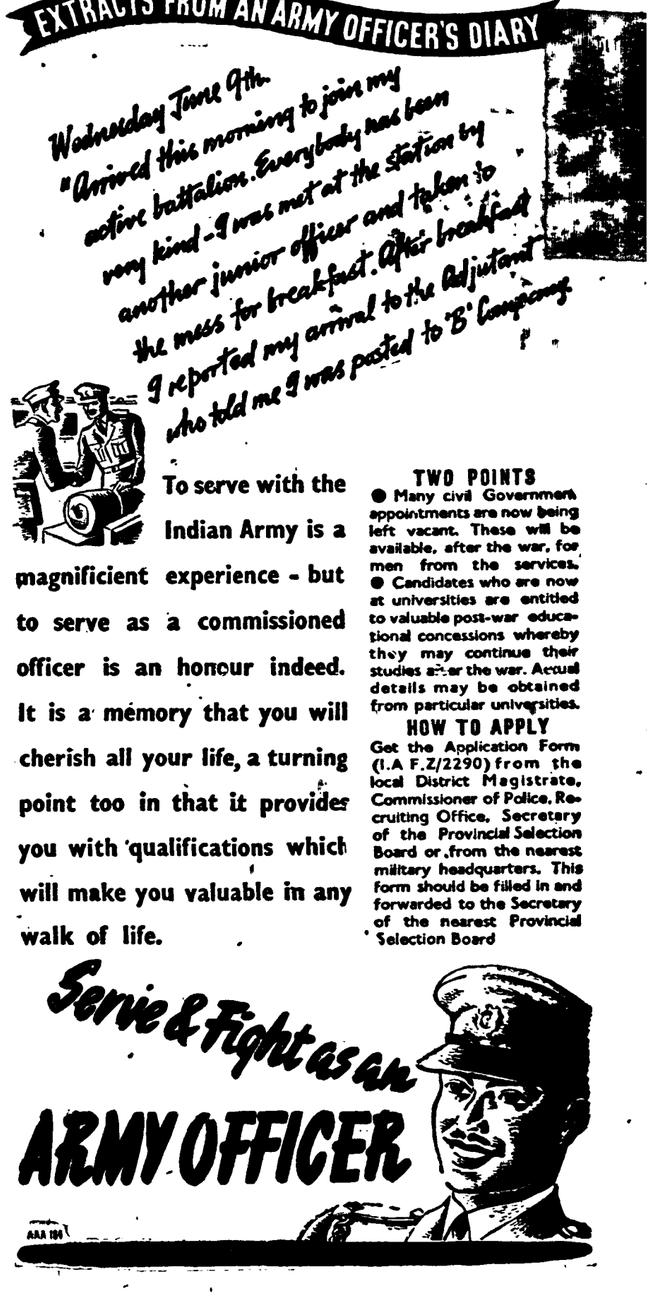
No. 1. ARRIVING FOR DUTY
EXTRACTS FROM AN ARMY OFFICER'S DIARY
Wednesday June 9th.
"Arrived this morning to join my active battalion. Everybody was been very kind - I was met at the station by another junior officer and taken to the mess for breakfast. After breakfast I reported my arrival to the Adjutant who told me I was posted to 'B' Company.
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